

The Russo-Turkish Peace.

The following from the London Times Turkish correspondent of March 4, singularly sustains the London special correspondent relative to the Eastern question. The correspondent says:

Beaten as they are there is no course open to the Turks but to throw themselves into the arms of Russia; but the humiliation of this is softened by the reflection that the more complete the submission is to Russia the greater will be the chagrin of England, upon whose assistance they had vainly counted. To manage a Turk you must coerce him. Their temper is to fondle the chastening hand of Russia. They say: "We have held fast to the notion of our British friendship, and in our constancy to the policy which rested upon this, we have compromised the interests of the Empire. Henceforward this nation will have no existence. Russia is stronger than we are, and we have had proof enough that she has the will to exert her strength against us. England will defend us, and we have therefore nothing to hope from England all to fear from Russia. Henceforward let our policy be that of Russia. We are a weak enemy to Russia, but may be a powerful friend to her as against England. But our future safety lies in our being more Russian than the Czar." There can be little room to doubt that in placing their capital and the positions at Gallipoli at the mercy of Russia, the Turks have already secured themselves by a treaty of alliance with that Power.

The Russo-Turkish peace is an accomplished fact. Its terms preclude British armed intervention and the danger seems past. All your correspondent's predictions have been fulfilled. Whether the European conference will be held is still an open question. France strongly opposes it. Germany sees no necessity for it, and is unofficially and quietly endeavoring to so mediate between Russia and Austria that the latter will have nothing left to confer about. This would leave England alone to be appeased. As the Powers can hardly discuss anything in conference except questions directly affecting their own interests, now that Turkey has sealed the peace, it is difficult to see what England can successfully demand which Russia will not grant without the conference.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 4.—To-morrow the Plenipotentiaries will enter upon discussion of details of several points of the treaty which were agreed to *en bloc*, taking up first the payment and guarantees for payment and guarantees for payment of the indemnity. Intelligence comes from San Stefano that general Ignatieff and the special Turkish Ambassador were to leave for St. Petersburg immediately after the signing of the preliminaries of peace. It is thought that a special Ambassador will convey the Sultan's desire for restoration of diplomatic relations, or be charged to conduct negotiations for drafting a definitive treaty, the preliminaries only having so far been signed. The principal condition of the preliminary treaty just signed are the cession of Batoum, Kars and Ardahan and the district of Bayazid. The question of the Straits is reserved for future consideration. The question of navigation remains *status quo*. A zone will be left between Montenegro and Servia as to enable the Porte to maintain communication with Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is confirmed that Bulgaria will include Bourgas, Varna, and Kustendji, but not Salonica or Adrianople. Russia is to have power to cede Dobrukscha to Roumania in exchange for Roumanian Bessarabia. The *Levant* of Brussels, the Russian organ, confirms these conditions and those mentioned by Derby in the House of Lords this afternoon. The *Agence Russe* says some days must elapse before the treaty can reach St. Petersburg and authentic conditions be published. It also declares that these will show that the indemnity has been reduced to almost nothing, and that the question of guarantees has not been touched.

A Constantinople dispatch states that some Russians have occupied Piergos, a few miles west of Therapia.

Tom Scott says he don't want to make anything out of the Texas Pacific. Simply wants expenses, and is willing for the Government to put down the rates to the live and let live notch. Very foxy is Thomas; he is smart enough to know that when Uncle Sam gives him those millions he can turn about and fight any laws which Sam may now enact.

The Hell of the Mohammedans.

Mohammed is Told About the Resurrection—How Food Effects the Temper.

[New York Sun Correspondence.]
The Koran, or Mohammedan Bible, is explicit about hell. It acknowledges the inspiration of the Pentateuch of Moses, the Psalms of David, and the gospel of Jesus, though it claims that they have been altered and corrupted. Sinners sometimes have a chance, as the following shows ("Lane's Selections from the Koran," p. 101):
"Verily, God will not forgive the associating with him of any other being as a God, but will forgive other sins than that unto whom he pleaseth, by admitting him into paradise without punishment; and whom he willeth, of the believers, He will punish for his sins, then he will admit him into paradise."

The following, however, is orthodox itself (pp. 293, 297, 312):
"Enter ye the gates of hell, to remain therein forever. * * * And it shall be said unto the keepers of hell, Take ye him and chain him, attaching his hands to his neck; then into hell put him to be burned; for he believed not in God, the Great, nor urged to feed the poor; therefore he shall not have a friend by whom to profit, nor any food except corrupt matter (issuing from the people of hell, or from a tree in it), which none shall eat but the sinners. * * * Verily those who have disbelieved in our signs we will cast into the fire; as often as their skins shall be thoroughly burned, we will give them in exchange other skins, that they may taste the torment."

Mohammed, like Abraham, wanted to know how the dead were raised to life. The modus operandi, which is thus explained, reminds one of some of Heller's tricks with pigeons (p. 153).
"Take four birds, and cut them in pieces, and mingle together their flesh and their feathers; then place upon each mountain in thy land a portion of them; then call them unto thee. And he took a peacock, a vulture, a raven and a cock, and did with them as hath been described, and kept their heads with him, and called them; whereupon the portions flew about, one to another until they came complete; then they came to their heads."

The greatness of God's wisdom and works is thus described (p. 279):
"If the sea were ink, for writing the words of my Lord, showing His wisdom and His wonderful works, the sea would be exhausted in writing them before the words of my Lord would be exhausted."

Predestination is taught, and the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah is said to have been accomplished by Gabriel taking them up to heaven, inverting them, and letting them drop to the earth.
In the history of the Arabs before Mohammed it is said their vindictiveness is attributable to their eating camel's flesh, "the camel being most malicious and tenacious of anger." As an offset, their liberality is expiated upon. A story is told of three men who went to three other men to test their liberality. The first went to Abd Allah, who was in the act of mounting his camel, and said, "I am traveling and am in necessity." The camel and the 4,000 pieces of gold on his back were given him. The second received 7,000 pieces of gold, a camel, and a slave. The third was offered two slaves, on whom their master was resting, he being blind and on his way to prayer, but, as the master had no money, they were not accepted. The master then set the slaves free and groped his way home.

ANNUAL MEETING.—At the annual meeting of the Suto Tunnel Company, held in San Francisco March 5th, the following Trustees were elected: Elliott J. Moore, Edward N. Hooper, C. W. Brush, Thomas C. Wedderspoon, Gustave Suto, F. F. Low and J. J. Williams. Subsequently Elliott J. Moore was elected President; Edward N. Hooper, Vice President; Anglo-California Bank, Treasurer; Adolph Suto, General Superintendent; and Pelham W. Ames, Secretary. No definite arrangements, it is stated by the officers, have been completed, or are in immediate contemplation, by which the differences between the mine owners and the Tunnel Company are to be amicably arranged. The meeting of the mining Superintendents, held some time since, resulted in no official action, nor have any authoritative overtures been made on either side.—*Gold Hill News*.

The yellow fever is raging in Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

"Sagedom."

The *Sentinel* thinks Bradley was a third-term man when he vetoed the Bullion bill.

It is reported intensely cold out East.

The *Tybo Sun* sees abundant grass and good times for the rancher in the continued storms.

C. C. Knox, a resident at Lovelock's Station, died on Sunday last.

An extra coach was necessary to transport witnesses in the Wilson-Bell case from Cherry Creek to Elko.

General Kittrell and Judge Wells are still at Aurora, attending to legal duties.

The Au Fairs, of Carson, are preparing for a pleasant dance, Friday evening, March 8th.

A correspondent of the *Carson Tribune* yokes up Hank Mitchell, George Washington Hatchett Cassidy and Jewett Washington Adams for Congressional honors. Spike team, that.

Drury, of the *News*, tried his vituperative powers yesterday upon a spiritualist named Cummings. He will not materialize any more hereaway, as he betrayed decided "bilkish tendencies."

No more coasting in the streets of Gold Hill. Ordinance.

The narrow gauge railroad at Lake Tahoe will commence running the latter part of this month.

The *Sentinel* learns that on a recent trip of the buckboard attached to the Pioche and Eureka stage line, a bar of bullion, valued at \$1,000, was lost or stolen somewhere between Hamilton and Pioche.

There is a vacancy in the Eureka Board of Commissioners, Joseph Ober having departed. The Governor has been asked to fill it.

Pioche has a foot of snow.

It is said that James Breen is still acting as Chief of the Virginia Police Department. His right to do so is questioned.

The report of the loss of the Walker Lake steamer, with J. J. Holmes and Ben Coey on board, has been confirmed. Henry K. Mitchell of Eureka is in Virginia City.

The *Silver State* is now given over to an animated discussion in regard to Rover's ghost.

Beecher preached of Faith, Friday evening, and illustrated his subject by referring to the courage and intrepidity of Stanley's African explorations and the faith of his followers and their devotion to him. Yet the Christian world were asked to have faith, not in a Stanley, but in a Christ, the great Captain of their salvation, who was leading them through the wilderness of sin. The way in which the great explorer recompensed, according to his promise, his attendants and the relatives of those who perished on the expedition, contained, Mr. Beecher declared, more of the heart of the Gospel than the sending of a million bibles to Zanzibar.

San Francisco was very much excited this week over a woman who betrayed a very prefluous disposition, when moderation would have served much better. There was no bread or milk in the house for Mrs. or Mr. Flynn either, but there are now three more Flyns in the family and the father who is now out of work finds his time taken up in receiving lady visitors and their presents. Such practices should not be encouraged.

The aspect of the Eastern situation is more reassuring. The Sultan and Czar are exchanging complimentary dispatches, the fierce war tones of England and Austria have subsided into gentle remonstrances, Russia will probably carry out her designs unopposed, and the prospect of a durable peace are good.

Turks vs. Russians.

Charles Warren Stoddard, whose letters from the East have been so widely read and copied, has been interviewed in New York regarding the capital where he was a visitor but a few months since.

In reply to the question, "With which race were you most favorably impressed, the Turks or Russians?" Mr. Stoddard replied:
"So far as I have seen, I lean toward the Turks, at least those in Constantinople. Even their bigots and religious fanatics are outwardly civil to foreigners. I was never annoyed or insulted there. I had occasion several times to travel on vessels filled with Russian pilgrims and devotees bound to Jerusalem. For stolid brutishness they excelled any race I ever saw. Outside of Constantinople, the Turks, however, seemed much more bitter in their fanaticism. In Beyroot I saw them crucifying live dogs in mockery of the Christian faith."

"What class of foreigners are most numerous in Constantinople?"

"The Greeks first. They insinuate themselves in every variety of business. Next, the Germans. But English influence and capital predominate there. The English build and run the street car lines. These have Turkish drivers and conductors, a separate compartment for the women, and a runner, who goes ahead in the narrow crowded streets, to warn people out of the way. English capital also built a splendid bridge over the Golden Horn, but at the commencement of the war the Turkish man-of-war anchored above managed to knock it to pieces, in getting through the draw, and it has not been rebuilt. As for the Turks—at least those in Constantinople—they seemed a more energetic and stirring people than I expected to find. They are always alert and ready for the odd jobs and business. In their workshops they labor cheerfully and briskly. Turkish newsboys cry out English, French, and German newspapers in their respective tongues."

"Did you observe any stir or excitement indicative of war?"

"Principally at Beyroot, where I happened to be when the war broke out. There they were sending off recruits. These, as they were marched through the streets on their way to the transports in the harbor, would be seen, reeling, staggering drunk, and singing to the Turkish military music, which is very weird, barbaric, and unlike anything known as music to civilized ears. The transports were said to be very short of rations, and in case of an epidemic character on board they are reported to have thrown the sick overboard as the easiest way of getting rid of them and checking the contagion."

"Where did you observe the strongest fortifications?"

"At the upper end of the Bosphorus, near its outlet on the Black Sea. The general appearance of the Bosphorus is much like that of the Hudson. Sailing through it gives one a sensation of surprises, for it winds and turns in such a manner as to seem a succession of small lakes irregularly strung together. Villages are very numerous on either bank, and the country is covered with gardens, and shaded by chestnut and acacia trees."

"Did you pass the Princes Islands, near which the English fleet recently lay?"

"Yes. They are very picturesque, containing several small villages and Greek convents, and are a favorite resort for the Turkish nobles from Constantinople. Commodious steam ferry boats run to them constantly from the city, and are always crowded with Turks."

"Did you notice any fortifications in the rear of Constantinople?"

"No. But the ancient walls of the old city still remain. They are of stone, with battlements, and as thick as some of our ordinary sidewalks. These protect the land side of Stamboul. Stamboul is Constantinople proper, or the old city. One side of it lies directly on the Sea of Marmora."

"How were you impressed with Moslemism?"

"There seemed to me a good deal of laxity in religious observance. Out of thirty-odd Turks on board of one vessel, on which I was a passenger, not more than four were what could be termed 'good Moslems.' A good Moslem has a great deal of praying to do in the course of a day. But the majority seem to tire of this. They preserve the superstitions and prejudices of their faith, but not its observances. They will embrace and almost worship a demented person, whom they regard as a saint, or possessed of a certain sort of inspiration, when such worshippers have passed life-long neglect of their peculiar rites. I saw something in

the mosque of St. Sophia, and one or two others, which some might regard as symbolical of a coming change. Centuries ago these mosques were Christian churches, and the walls were covered with paintings peculiar to the Christian faith. The Turks covered these with a coating of plaster. This, for centuries, has been gradually and imperceptibly falling off in the thinnest possible flakes or powder, so that the ancient paintings are again distinctly seen through the thin glaze left. To-day a colossal head of Christ looks down upon the Mohammedan worshippers from the walls of St. Sophia, and in another mosque the Madonna is in a similar manner displayed. The Turks do not trouble them."

Evening Newspapers.

The world glance at the morning papers while it reads the evening papers. The morning papers give the news of yesterday, the evening papers give the news of to-day—or in other words, by the law of their being the morning papers are committed to the printing of old news. Every school boy knows that "night is the time for rest," as Montgomery puts it, and not a time for the making of those great events that figure so largely in the newspapers. "Man goes to his labors unto the evening," and after that he mostly spends his time in carefully reading the evening papers, in playing checkers and in coloring his meercchaum, until bed-time. The last edition of the live evening papers, in this age of telegraph wires and cables, contains all the news of the passing day until sundown. Consequently, all that is left for the morning papers to do is to print what has already been printed. The evening paper is the original voice, the morning paper is the echo; the evening paper is the reaper, the morning paper is the gleaner; the evening paper is the leading instrument, the morning paper is the second fiddle.

—*Albany Journal*.

HOW THE JUDGE IS BULLDOSED.—A bright little fellow of some seven or eight years of age and well known about town strayed into a saloon one day this week. Hearing the boys speak of a certain suit that was dragging its slow length through our District Court he inquired what it was. They explained and asked him if he had ever been in court. On receiving a negative reply they advised him to go up stairs and hear the lawyers make speeches. He did so, and was gone about three-quarters of an hour. On returning, with a most radiant and pleased expression, he was asked if he had been there. "Yes, I have," he replied, "and there ain't no lawyers up there; only a lot of big hoodlums a sitting round a big table and one of 'em was standing up and shaking his fists at Judge Jamson and talking real mean to him; and pretty soon another one jumped up and sassed Judge Jamson. Then they all got mad and jumped up and shook their fists and hollered at him so he was afraid to say anything back. Sheriff Lott was there, too, and he was afraid. You bet it's bully, and I'm going back to see 'em fight" and he left.—*Esmeralda Herald*.

SILVER REMONETIZATION.—Washington, March 5.—The President has reiterated his opinion that the effects of the Silver bill may disappoint him. Secretary Sherman takes a cheerful view of the case, and complains chiefly that the sale of 4 per cents has stopped, but European bondholders are beginning to see that even if they are paid in silver the interest will be much larger than upon any other bond they can find in the market. The Secretary's theory is that he will put silver in circulation as fast as possible, purchase silver bullion with gold and retain greenbacks in the Treasury for internal revenue tax, thus gradually contracting the greenback circulation possibly within the first year to the \$300,000,000 limit fixed by the Resumption Act, and will in that way bring legal tenders to par in advance of actual resumption.

The "Beautiful Blue Danube" waltzes through 1,820 miles of country where one-half the people never change their shirts and the other half never bathe. Ta dumty titum te deet! te deet!—*[St. Louis Post]*.

If infidelity succeeds in teaching a man that he will die like a beast, it will at the same time succeed in teaching him how to live like one.

Property in England and America.

In very many respects we naturally resemble our English cousins. We are of the same race and speak the same language; our laws have been, to a large degree, modelled upon those of our "mother country;" in numerous customs, religious and festive, we have continued to follow those brought by our ancestors from England across the Atlantic.

Yet the respects in which we differ from the English are scarcely less striking than those in which we are like them. The growth of the American people on a new soil, the exchanging of monarchical for republican institutions after the Revolution, the spirit of independence fostered by our distance from the old world, and the absence of the contact which England has with the civilization of Europe, and other causes have made us a distinctive race.

One marked difference between the two nations is seen in the matter of holding and disposing of property; in the general diffusion and easy transfer of this world's goods in America, contrasted with its fixedness and long possession by a few families in England.

It is often remarked among us that a large estate rarely remains in the same family for more than three generations. A man of shrewd business talent, by a life of labor and thrift, amasses a large fortune. He dies, and the fortune is divided, very often equally, among a larger or smaller family of children. These may either squander their portions or lose them by ill fortune, and then the grandchildren are poor; or else what was a good portion, on being divided among the grandchildren, leaves but a small stipend to each.

The fact that, as a rule, a fortune vanishes by the time it reaches the grandchildren of the man who made it, is largely due to the great freedom allowed by the laws to a citizen in the disposal of his property. If a rich man dies without making a will, his property is divided equally among his children. The laws, moreover, absolutely forbid him so tying it up that it cannot be divided or freely disposed of by his heirs.

Thus property, having gathered in one hand, when that hand is loosed from it, is very apt, from many causes, to take wings and be dispersed; it is easily got rid of by a spendthrift son, or is divided among many children; it is lost in trade or by financial reverses; a hundred accidents threaten and assail it.

In England the case is very different. It is true that within a quarter of a century the laws of "primogeniture" and "entail" have been a good deal altered; but it is also true that there great properties tend to remain from generation to generation to the same family.

The old law of primogeniture compelled a man to leave all his real estate to his eldest son; and the old law of "entail" enabled him to tie up his property for a great number of years, and say how it should descend, so that those who succeeded him could neither sell it nor will it away at their death. These laws have been changed, so that now a man can will his estate to whomsoever he pleases, and if he likes divide it equally among his children; only if he dies without making a will his real estate, as before, goes to the eldest son. A man may still "entail" his property to a certain extent, so that "for the period of a life in being and twenty-one years after," his heirs cannot dispose of it; but this right of entail is more restricted than formerly.

Besides these laws, long custom and family pride induce the rich English to keep their estates together and have them descend from father to son. This is especially true of the nobility and "old families." The descendants of the wealthy lords and squires of three centuries ago are for the most part rich to this day.

It is said eight noblemen own a quarter of Scotland; and there is one English county, half of which is owned by two lords. And these lords have inherited their estates from ancestors who lived centuries ago.

There can be little doubt which of these two systems of property is the best for a country in general. The result of the English system is to create a class of a few very rich, and leave an immense class of the very poor. But with us, where property circulates freely, and is not tied up and so out of the reach of competition, competence and comfort are more widely spread and evenly divided, and there is far less of the misery of extreme poverty.

"The sure way to miss success is to miss the opportunity."

RENO WEEKLY GAZETTE.

A Royal Lawsuit.

The following incident in the life of the late King of Italy may be of interest to English readers: The day before his death Victor Emmanuel gained a lawsuit in which he was much interested. His adversary was an Englishman, formerly a clergyman of the Establishment, but resident for thirty years in Rome, and long one of the Papal chamberlains. He received a title from the Pope, and is now styled Count Campbell Smith d'Heritz. This gentleman purchased from the late Cardinal Ruffini a property called the Villa Sciarra, and the neighboring villa, called Villa Potenziana, was bought by Victor Emmanuel, shortly after 1870. His Majesty also purchased up the lands of the Irish College, and all the neighboring properties whenever the chance offered, and of the entire made a beautiful country estate, adorned with artificial lakes, splendid roads, and plantations. He also built a magnificent palace, and furnished it with great luxury. But his neighbor, Count d'Heritz, could not be bought out, and, moreover, claimed a right of way for himself and servants through the royal grounds. In fact, the ancient Via Salara lay through the villa of the Count and that of the King, and along this ancient Roman road the occupiers of the adjoining farm had a right to pass as far as the bridge over the Anio, called the Ponte Salario. The King made short work of the Count's right of passage, for he ordered the road, or what traces remained of it, to be dug up and planted. When the Count's servants entered on the disputed territory, his Majesty summoned the Count before the Criminal Court, and had him fined for trespass. There was then a trial before a legal tribunal, and here also the King triumphed, and the Count was cast, his witnesses not being even suffered to give evidence. The last hearing of this case was just the day before the death of Victor Emmanuel. Within ten days before his death he shot forty thrushes and one woodcock in the plantations in this villa, and shot also an otter, which did not surrender life until it had received four balls from the royal gun. Victor Emmanuel was very fond of this villa, although he never slept at it, and used to watch the progress of the buildings and improvements with much interest. His daughter-in-law, then Princess Marguerita, used to go there frequently to spend a few hours in the grounds along with her son, the now Prince Hereditary. The Count d'Heritz has lodged an appeal against the late decision, and will carry the question of the right of way to the highest courts; and if he eventually succeeds, the privacy of the royal villa will be greatly interfered with, and the result may be that the public will be admitted and the grounds thrown open on certain days, as is the case with the Villa Borghese and the Villa Pamphili Doria. This villa on the Via Nomentana, where the Countess Mirafiori lived, and which belonged to it, is supposed, to her.—[Rome Letter to the London Telegraph.

The Silver Bill.

What Prominent Financiers Think of Its Effects—Divergent Views.

A New York dispatch of March 2d says: There is much difference of opinion but much anxiety in financial circles here as to the effect of the Silver bill, though the prevailing impression is that it will not have much effect for good or ill for perhaps a year to come, except by bringing bonds home for sale, in consequence of weakened faith abroad in American honor. Some anticipate an early panic in bonds. One prominent banker points out that the banks have been loaning money at par on these bonds, and they will at once require a larger margin, and as most of these bonds have been drawn against for the full margin, sales will be forced. This will be in addition to the immense quantities of bonds that will be thrown on the market by foreign holders, and a serious decline will follow. One of the largest loaning institutions in the city has disposed of most of its Government bonds within the past ten days, in anticipation of a decline. President Winston, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, says the passage of the bill, although stripped of many of its objectionable features as originally introduced, is none the less a great disaster, because it impairs confidence in the integrity and

honor of our Government, and is a very serious blow to our credit.

President Babcock, of the United States Mortgage Company, while entirely agreeing with the President's veto, thinks if Congress will take no further action on the subject of the finances, the result of the action may not be so serious as was generally anticipated. It will not necessarily interfere with resumption of specie payments in January, 1879.

President Stewart, of the United States Trust Company, says: "The market effect will not be felt until the balance of trade turns against us. Then gold will leave the country, and we will be on a silver basis. If we are to resume specie payments in January next, the fear is that silver cannot be coined rapidly enough to take the place of gold, and the more valuable metal will leave the country. The bill, and speeches made in advocacy, have made Eastern capitalists think that if they loan money to the West it will be difficult to get it back, or that they will be seriously deterred in securing repayment. Western cities will find it more difficult to borrow money in the East than ever before. So long as gold is not wanted for shipment abroad, I believe there will be only a fractional difference between the money value of gold and the silver dollar, because one will be as good as the other to pay duties, and will meet every requirement for home needs. It is only in dealings abroad that the difference will be sensibly felt. In saying so much for the bill, I still regard it as disgraceful, and a piece of legislation which stabs the national honor and integrity. After a fair trial the very men who have so zealously favored it will be the first to urge its modification or repeal."

Carl Schurz and Civil Service.

Secretary Carl Schurz's sincere and intelligent devotion to civil-service reform has found a way—as a way is always to be found when there is a will—to put the reform into practical and illustrative operation in his department. The fairest field of civil-service reform is at present among the army of inferior clerks employed in public business. The selections of the higher grades of officials raises many complicating considerations in minds inaveterately accustomed to the old way of reviewing public office as a political reward and responsibility. President Hayes's efforts at civil-service reform have for the most part been stunted on these obstacles. Mr. Schurz, beginning at the bottom and working upwards, has quietly achieved a practical success.

Since October last, rules founded upon the regulations of the not dead but sleeping civil service commission have governed the appointments and changes in the multitudinous clerical force in the Interior Department. Appointments are made to the lowest grade of offices only, and not till a probationary appointment for six months has been secured in competitive examination. All vacancies in any upper grade are filled from lower, by competition among members of the next two lower grades; no promotion is permitted to jump over more than one grade, thus preserving for stimulus the useful pride in seniority and length of service. The new system has won its way completely with the clerks themselves and with all who witness the immense advantages it offers over the old system of intrigue and favoritism in appointments and displacements in the clerk service of the departments.

Mr. Schurz's judicious care introducing the experiment is shown in his conceding the suspension of the operation of the rules in the cases of women employed in the department. No doubt the very worst and disgraceful abuses of the civil service exist among the class of clerks at Washington. But the Secretary wisely refrained from pressing the rules where a clamor of sentimental sympathy and prejudice might have jeopardized his whole enterprise. This incident strongly illustrates two things—how practically a man Schurz, the "civil service idealist and reforming visionary" is, and how thriving and promising an infant the reform becomes when put to a friendly nurse in the place of executive control.—[Boston Transcript.

The stockholders of the Trojan mine are interested in knowing they have not been neglected. An assessment of 25 cents per share, is called for on or before April 8th.

The season of good Episcopals has commenced. Wednesday was Ash Wednesday and leads off a season of 40 days special grace. No hilarity is to be indulged in. Smiling at home is not prohibited.

A fire at Hot Springs, Arkansas, on Tuesday last, destroyed about 150 buildings. It is estimated that 1,000 people are homeless, and aid is asked for the poor. The loss is stated at \$300,000.

Sumner D. Howard, formerly United States District Attorney of Utah, says John D. Lee, the Mountain Meadows murderer, never made a confession.

The net earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for 1877 were \$7,199,782. The company has on hand still unsold 10,764,947 acres of land.

"Sagedom."

A railroad from Battle Mountain to Austin is now the end of Lander county hopes.

Austin finds it necessary to enlarge her school facilities.

Fred Hart's book will appear in about three weeks.

Mr. Mighels, editor of the Appeal, has gone to the bay in search of rosy cheeks.

The Eureka Republican says that the base range youth does not smoke opium.

Eureka is excited over the name of the new commissioner to be appointed by the Governor.

One Biter has made an attempt to bulldoze Parson Kelly during the absence of Mighels. The fighting domestic refuses to be intimidated.

A correspondent of the Silver State wants the Democrats to endorse John P. Jones, and that paper rather favors the plan.

Humboldt's court room is in very bad trim and the Silver State says life is not safe therein.

The Star Company, of Cherry Creek shipped \$5000 on Tuesday.

Judge Berry is Democratic choice for Judge of Humboldt.

Tuscarora complains that the roots of the festive hog are seen in her streets.

Wm. Hocking, who fell down the Hornet shaft at Tuscarora, died of his injuries on Sunday last.

The Times-Review growls at the bears for trying to break Grand Prize.

The Young America works at Tuscarora have started up.

The Tuscarora Milling and Mining Company promises to resume work at an early day.

Every paper in the State should speak out boldly in favor of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill. No State in the Union has been so fleeced by a corporation as Nevada has been by the Central Pacific.

The Workmen's League at Tuscarora numbers over one thousand men.

Dialogue in a Newspaper Office.

The New York Graphic contains the subjoined:

Time: Sunday morning, February 17, 9, A. M.

Place: Editorial rooms of New York morning paper.

Editor (to Wall street reporter)—"Well, Bevins, that infernal Silver bill passed yesterday morning, and will become a law. How did gold like the news? Did it jump up to 150?"

Bevins—"O, no, sir. I think not so much."

Editor—"It must have done, I tell you! It is (blank) repudiation, and gold must have hopped right up to 150 at least."

Bevins—"No, sir, it didn't I am sure, or I should have heard of it."

Editor—"Only jumped up to 140, eh? Well, even that is awful; it forebodes the ruin of this country. This silver craze—"

Bevins—"No, sir; gold did not go up to 140 or anything like it. I—"

Editor—"I tell you it did! It must have done. Bonds must have come down terribly, and gold must have hopped up at least 30 per cent. Was it only 130?"

Bevins—"The precious metal did not rise to 130, sir."

Editor—"It must have done, I tell you! Where were your eyes and ears? Silver is a debased currency; like pewter or leather, and the money of the world must be alarmed at being obliged to associate with it. Gold only rose to 125, eh?"

Bevins—"I can find my notes just this minute, but gold didn't rise to 125; nor even to 120, I am—"

Editor—"Don't try to deceive me! I reason a priori. Deduction, you know, infallible deduction—that's what does it. Gold must have jumped right up to—at least 110."

Bevins—"No, sir; it's all a mistake; I—"

Editor—"See here, Bevins! Do you take me for a fool? Do you want me to believe gold didn't go up to 110 on the passage of a bill to repudiate the public debt and authorize everybody to pay 90 cents for a dollar? Why, it must."

Bevins—"Ah, here are my notes. It is shocking! But spare me! I didn't do it! But, gold instead of going up yesterday, as it ought to have done, actually fell."

Editor—"O false, you traitors! O lying fiend! O! I!—! hand me the hartenhorn."

Bevins—"Gold fell, I regret to say, one-half of one per cent, and all the United States bonds went up."

[Tears, groans, wrath, violence, and exit.]

The Greenback State Convention of New Hampshire has nominated Samuel Flint for Governor.

A Romance of Two States.

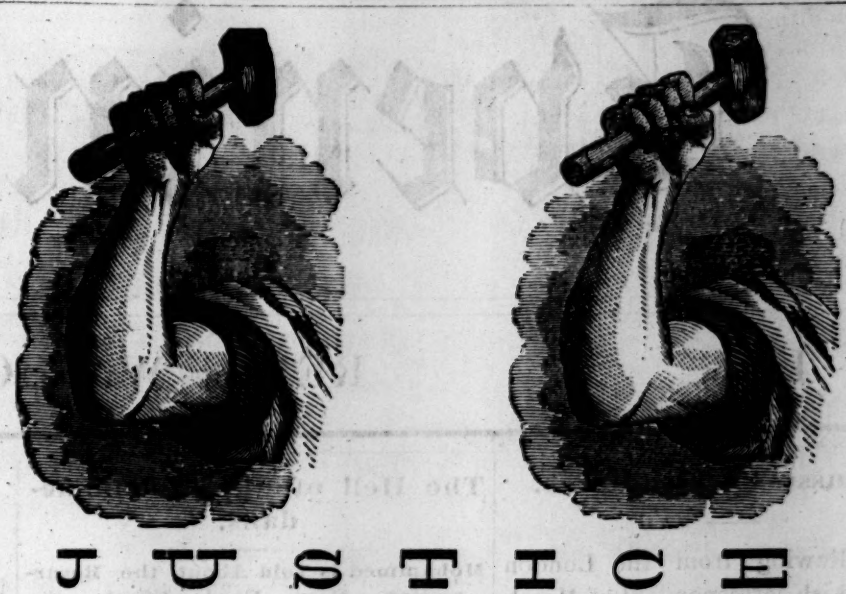
On Tuesday there were borne from a sumptuous house high up on Fifth avenue, for interment in a Connecticut town on the New Haven road, not far from this city, the remains of a revered wife and mother, whose distant girlhood had supplied the heroine of a romance as dramatic as ever found exposition in novel or on stage. Half a century ago, when she was the only unmarried daughter of an old and wealthy family of the town in whose cemetery her body now rests, she came to New York in the bloom and vivacity of youth, just conscious of its own power, to visit the family household of one of our first merchants.

A prolongation of her sojourn here did not excite the suspicion of her parents until they were surprised by information that her delay was possibly occasioned by the frequent calls of a gentleman, a lieutenant in the British navy, whose attentions seemed ominously serious, when her mother took the family carriage, precipitated by the city, to convey back the giddy girl. Upon arraignment before the maternal bar the young lady did not deny the frequent visits of the alleged suitor, whom her New York friends had seen no reason to interfere with; indeed, upon stepping into the carriage to go home, (there was no New Haven railroad then,) she said quite coolly, "It's useless to find fault now, Ma, for I am married." Such, indeed, was the startling fact; after a short and only finally suspected summer's courtship, she and the lieutenant had been clandestinely married, and before horrified mother and romantic daughter had been in their Connecticut home twenty-four hours, the bold young sailor was there too, to claim his wife!

But he found her a prisoner, looked in her own room, and both parents met his appeals with steady refusal to acknowledge his authority. The girl was but a child, they said, not conscious of her own mind, and they should resist with every possible form of law attempt to remove her from their custody. The husband, urging that they urged each other, was told that she whom he had made his wife in name only now regretted her sentimental folly and wished to see him no more. Astounded at this assertion the young man passionately impugned its truth. Would he be generous enough to give her up, he was asked, if she herself assured him of her desire to that effect? Chivalrously, though too rashly perhaps, he agreed to do so confident, undoubtedly, that she would prove true to him. And then came the most extraordinary scene of the little drama. A married sister strikingly resembling the yet imprisoned virgin wife had been hastily summoned from the city for the purpose, and artfully pressed to intensify the resemblance, hurriedly entered the room where the lieutenant was present, with a friend for a witness, to learn his fate, and with simulated sobs hastily hid her face on her mother's bosom. Supposing her to be the wife whom he agitatedly called by name, the deceived husband begged her to go with him. "I wish to remain with my mother!" was the apparently tearful answer; without so much as a glance for him, and, without another word, the lieutenant bowed to the parents and child, and once withdrawn with his friend from the room and the house. On his way back to New York by steam boat a favorite dog that accompanied him leaped overboard, and he plunging instantly over to the rescue, was drowned!—New York Corr. Baltimore Sun. Feb. 23d.

LITTLE ANGEL'S FEAST IN CHIL.—When a child dies not exceeding three or four years of age, its parents do not lament or grieve for it, which they would consider heresy. As soon as the child commences to suffer the agonies of death, its parents make preparations for feasting it. The day of its death they kill the fatted calf, and all the turkeys and fowls there are in the house. They also buy a barrel of Mosto wine, hire singers, and dancers, and spread the report that Don So-and-so will celebrate the little Angel. When the child is dead it is decked with flowers of all kinds, its face is smeared with crimson, and it is then seated on a table to preside and authorize the feast. The little Angel I saw was adorned just as I have described it; moreover they place two small sticks between the eyelids, the eyes remaining thus forcibly open. At the arrival of the singers, revelers, and dancers, the feast commences, and is very soon converted into the most furious, licentious and unbounded carousal. The parents encourage and stimulate the revels; and the more the father drinks and encourages the company, so much more glory will the little Angel enjoy in heaven. The parents do not give the feast with the sole object of celebrating and increasing the glory of their little Angel. The carousal helps them to sell their beef, cazuela, chanchilo, arrolando, cider and the Mosto; and after twenty-four hours find they have made a clear profit of twenty or thirty dollars.

MECHANICS' STORE AGAIN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.



IS THE GREAT BUT SIMPLE PRINCIPLE,

The Whole Secret of Success

In all Government as well as in all Business!

JUSTICE HAS BEEN OUR MOTTO FROM THE START, AND Justice has succeeded in establishing for us the most Extensive Retail Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

By Justice, we mean rendering every one his due. Such has been, and always will be, our aim.

We have done justice to all who have ever traded with us, by giving them as much value for their money as that money could possibly buy anywhere else in the United States. We do justice to the wise and well-posted buyer, by furnishing him with his necessities at the very

LOWEST PRICES

They can be sold for. We do justice and protect the buyer who is ignorant of the value of goods, by having one price and

Treating all Alike!

WE DO JUSTICE TO THE POOR MAN

By endeavoring to lighten his burdens, in cheapening the cost of his necessities as much as lies in our power, and thereby enabling him to maintain himself and family at a much smaller expense than formerly.

WE DO JUSTICE TO THE MAN OF MEANS

And, in fact, to the entire community at large, by using our talent, energy, enterprise and capital in

Advancing the Interests of Sacramento.

By demonstrating to people throughout the Pacific Coast that it is greatly to their advantage to trade with us, and firmly convincing them of that fact, by offering such inducements that, in justice to themselves, they are compelled to make their purchases from our house, thereby bringing a mass of trade to this city that would otherwise never come here. By our method of buying and selling, our patrons, who are numbered by the thousands, gain advantages that no other house can possibly offer. Doing business strictly for cash, we have always an abundance of ready money on hand with which to close out large job lots, and scarcely a day passes to offer our large quantities of goods almost at our own figures, and having a fixed percentage of profit, as a commission for our services as merchants, which alone is added to the cost of and, although we claim to sell goods at no sacrifice, or even at cost, yet it very often happens that many articles leave our house at prices much lower than asked by San Francisco wholesale dealers. Our establishment, which consists of

FIVE EXTENSIVE STORES,

Is divided up into the following Departments:

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Clothing for Men & Boys, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Trunks and Valises, Blankets, Mens' Furnishing Goods, Notions,

PEOPLE living outside of Sacramento will find it of infinite advantage to send their address and allow us to mail them a Price List and Story Paper free, and if necessary, samples of our goods. Orders from all parts of the country are solicited and receive our prompt and most careful attention.

Address all communications to

MECHANICS' STORE,

NOS. 98, 100, 102, 104, & 106 K STREET, SACRAMENTO

5-12-ly

ARLINGTON AVENUE NURSERIES! RENO, NEVADA.

THESE are the largest nurseries in the State of Nevada, where is grown everything in the nursery line adapted to our climate, such as

APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, QUINCES, Apricots, Nectarines, Grape Vines, and all Small Fruits, Butternuts, Walnuts, American and Spanish Chestnuts, Hardy Evergreens and Deciduous Ornamental Weeping Trees such as Norway Spruce, American Golden and Siberian Arbor-vitae, Irish Juniper, that beautiful Ever green ornamental shrub the Rhododendron, English Horse Chestnuts, Silver Maple,

Standard and Weeping Mountain Ash, Weeping Willows, A fine assortment of Hybrid China, Tea and Moss Roses.

And many other varieties of trees, shrubs and plants not mentioned. Persons interested in the growing of fruit and ornamental trees shrubs, etc., are invited to call and see our Nurseries.

R. P. CHAPIN, Manager. Arlington Avenue Nurseries, Reno, Nev.

R. NASH & CO., DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Commercial Row, Two Doors West of the Postoffice, RENO, NEVADA.

A complete assortment of FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES Always on hand and sold at prices which guarantee satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the city free. Remember the place, two doors west of the Postoffice. 12-121f R. NASH & CO

Lenten Ramble.

When the searcher for matter of local interest to his readers, finds that a horrid dullness has set down on the town, he may be pardoned if he transgresses, for the moment, the political bounds which often harass the untamed reporter. And should he launch forth into an open sea of thoughts, and when in this unruddered mood speak of subjects antequely modern, and assumed to appertain to the essential elements of religion, appear irreverently and sport alike with words, and dogmas held in veneration by those whose beneficent lives guide so well the social and religious world, will not these throw the veil of charity over his hasty lines, nor shower upon his head the anathema merited by the less frank but more politic and cautious.

A vast majority of the Christian world are now observing a special season of fasting and self-examination, even self-denial, with the view of subsequently leading purer and more devotedly Christian lives. The objects to be attained by this unique observance of Lent are those in the main of a character, which would be commended even the most degenerated barbarian. But, as those untaught to observe this 40 days period of special grace, glance over the strange history of Lent, and air of the musty past superstitiously gathers about it, ramifies its quaint interstices and surprises rather than shocks the mind that in an enlightened age the swaddling bands of the past, like the ancient traditions referred to Christ prove a hindrance to the progress of religious thought and its intelligent practice.

In the Greek Church wine, oil and flesh are not used during Lent. No food whatever is used during the "Holy Thursday," while "dry food" is alone consumed on the other days. Indeed the divergent observance of Lent lead to the separation of the Greek and Roman Catholic Churches. Just on what shall be the articles of diet during Lent, we quote a queer passage found in a religious paper, published in Paris in the 16th century:

"After the salad (eaten in Lent at the first service) we eat fried beanes, by which we understand confession. When we lay them in steeps, for other wise they will never seeth kindly. Therefore, if we propose to mend our faults, it is not sufficient barely to confess them at all adventure, but we must let our confession lie in steeps in the water of meditation."

The Greek church is very strict in keeping Lent: The Roman Catholic less strict; The Church of England or the Episcopal church as it is better known in this country, makes Lenten observances voluntary; while the Lutherans do not impose any obligatory rules for the fasting etc., during this typical period. The theory of the church appears to be, that its members by putting themselves, for a specified time, in a particular frame of mind, by performing special church service, and denying themselves pleasures, which they enjoy with perfect freedom and without the least violence to conscience at any other times, that by so doing, and arranging the thoughts in conformity to the same strict, even unnatural discipline, that they shall thus be inducted into a most praiseworthy religious status, and glide thereby smoothly through 325 days of the year. As frankly as before, they are not clearly wrong, but are far in the Christian way. It might be said, why allow sins to pile up until forty or more days before the time of Christ's crucifixion? Why not live each day that life which is the best we can live, yet ever struggling and making special effort, at times most favorable to ourselves, to attain to a purer, nobler standard of grace and truth?

The church enjoins that the course of the individual member shall be as we have indicated, but as a society, collective action is ever necessary, and hence the church service, rules, days, etc., are set for the whole church and are therefore more inclusive and general than special and concentrated, as in individual cases.

It must be that to suit a class in society, we who all partake of the past, gather from its rich storehouse, select portions of the "spoils of time" shall find the conserved relics of the ages ago, only arrayed in garments cut mostly after modern patterns, and dyed in other hues than the rich Lydian purple. We find ourselves in a pleasant mood and can no longer criticize. The heaven of life each day gives vivacity to things corporeal and incorporeal. The inconsistencies so glaring in others are similarly found

in ourselves, and like the light and the shadow, lie side by side, and even blend measurably together, as the delicate hues in the variegated flower. It is only in the lapse of centuries that one can note our obedience to the Omnipotent law of God and Nature: "Go forward."

MUSH SOCIAL POSTPONED.—A few of the faithful gathered at the Methodist Church Wednesday night to make merry over the bowl of mush and milk. Our fondest hopes were, as often they have been before, doomed to disappointment. The rain came down in quantities sufficient to wash away a first-class dairy. We sat around the stove for a time, inclined to growl at the weather, and mourning our misfortune at having to carry home a pot of corn meal mush, which one of the mush committee had intrusted to our keeping. Parenthetically we will state that the mush in question was unaccountably hot. A brief search and we captured a pewter spoon and a large soup plate, and transferred a portion of that very mush in company with a quantity of cream into quarters more convenient for luggage. Enough. The social will come off to-night, rain or shine.

A RENO ROOSTER.—Louis Trimble, a boy about sixteen years of age, arrested last Saturday for stealing wood from the lumber yard of Lonkey & Smith, proves to be from Reno. He was acquitted day before yesterday in the Court of Justice Moses, as the prosecuting witness failed to identify him. Yesterday morning Justice Moses received a letter from the father of the boy, who lives at Reno, asking that the prodigal son be sent home, saying that he had quite lost track of him. The old man will probably put a knife to the throat of the fat calf when young Louis returns.

Enterprise.—We believe Mr. Trimble will not destroy a valuable calf to appease the maw of his erring son. Rather will he, having previously put his knife to a capital willow, have a spirited matinee under the woodshed on the return of the prodigal one.

A SQUE.—One is reminded in reading the statements of the Board of County Commissioners, made in explanation of certain ugly averments by the late Grand Jury, of that famous and often closing sentence in the speeches of Cato in the Roman Senate: "Ceterum censeo Carthaginem esse delendam," or as it is more generally quoted, "Delenda est Carthago." The honorable Board says, after reviewing a particular set of items: "We thought at the time of the allowance of said bills and still think that the same was necessarily incurred and a proper charge against Washoe county." Another array of figure is swept through and we read in substance the same closing sentence.

Mr. J. H. Borland returned from San Francisco this morning. He reports that west of Sacramento there is much inundated land yet, while almost on every hand, especially around and below Sacramento, there may be seen the markings of even a deluge. Mr. B. will return to Rye Patch tomorrow morning.

The civil case of A. Jose vs. Robert Steele was brought up for trial to-day in the Justice Court. The cause of action is to recover damages from defendant for injury done to plaintiff's wagon. The adjudicators of the damages in question are twelveable bodied peers of this municipality.

Attention is called to the "ad" of Mr. A. N. Wilson, who has a house and blacksmith shop for sale at Summit, Plumas county, Cal. The "ad" explains itself. Those desirous of procuring this desirable piece of property will govern themselves accordingly.

MEETING.—The Trustees of the Reno Fire Department are requested to meet at the office of C. A. Richardson, Justice of the Peace, on Saturday evening, March 9th, at 8 o'clock sharp. By order of the President. J. M. FLANAGAN, Secretary.

There will be much fun to-night at the mush social, held at the Methodist Church. Of course you will be there with the jolliest lady that you know.

The Riverside meeting at Bender's bank and the lecture at the Methodist Church were not brilliant successes last evening.

The incipient leaf bud is threatened by the biting noturnal frost.

MARKET REPORT.

Trade in the home and California market has improved somewhat during the past week. This is attributable to the improvement in the roads by reason of the late open weather. The winter supplies are also becoming exhausted, and new supplies must therefore be purchased. The mining stock market has undergone but little change. Most of the stock has declined in price, and this, of course, has had its usual depressing effects. The \$2 monthly dividends of California and Con. Virginia have been declared. Gold has fallen $\frac{1}{2}$, while silver discount is less by half of one cent than last week. Currency has advanced one-half per cent. Little change is noticeable in the staple commodities. Fresh meats remain about the same, with the exception of mutton, which has fallen two cents. The market is, however, weak at the present price.

San Francisco Market.

Gold opened to-day in New York at 101 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Currency—98 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 99.
Silver—3 $\frac{1}{2}$ discount. In the London market, 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Trades—97 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 98.
FLOUR—Extra is jobbing at \$6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6 $\frac{3}{4}$.
WHEAT—\$1 90 @ 2 10.
BARLEY—\$1 25 @ 1 45.
OATS—\$1 35 @ 1 70.
CORN MEAL—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3c.
POTATOES—\$1 25 @ 2 00.
ONIONS—1 00 @ 1 75.
BEANS—3 20 @ 4 25.
HAMS—12 @ 15c.
BACON—11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 15c.
LARD—11 @ 17c.
TURKEYS—20 @ 23c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
CHICKENS—\$6 50 @ 11 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
EGGS—25c @ 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
BUTTER—25 @ 30c.
CHEESE—18 @ 22c.
HONEY—10 @ 14c.
WOOL—11 @ 20c.
SYRUP—70c $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.
BEEF—5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 9c.
MUTTON—5 @ 8c.
PORK—6 @ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Dressed, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
HIDES—Dry flint, 15 @ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; Salted, 7 @ 9c.
TALLOW—6 @ 8c.
SALT—Coarse Liverpool, \$18 @ 20; Dairy, \$24 @ \$25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton.
HAY—\$13 @ \$19 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton.
LUMBER—Rough, \$12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ \$17.
FLOORING—20 @ \$25.
BLASTING POWDER—50 @ 75c.
QUICKSILVER—43 @ 45.
HONEY—12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 20c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Reno Market.

FLOUR—Extra \$4 50 @ 4 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ C.
WHEAT—\$2 90 @ 3.
BARLEY—\$2 35 @ 2 45.
OATS—\$2 90 @ 2 25.
CORN MEAL—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
POTATOES—2 @ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
HAY—Baled, \$13 @ 18; Loose, \$10.
ONIONS—3c.
BEANS—6 @ 8c.
HAMS—17 @ 18c.
BACON—14 @ 18c.
LARD—16 @ 20c.
CHICKENS—\$6 @ 9 per doz.
TURKEYS—20c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
TROUT—19 @ 20c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
EGGS—35 @ 40c.
BUTTER—30 @ 35c.
CHEESE—25c.
APPLES—\$2 75 @ 3 00 $\frac{1}{2}$ box.
SYRUP—Best, \$1 00 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.
SALT—Coarse—Leete's Salt, \$25; Dairy, \$55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton.
POWDER—Vulcan, 50 @ 70c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Santa Cruz Blasting, \$4 @ \$4 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ keg.
WOOL—Nevada, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 14c. Oregon, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 16c.
HIDES—14 @ 15c; Culls at value.
BEEF CATTLE—6 @ 8c.
HOGS—6 @ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
SHEEP—6 @ 8c.
PELTS—Including fleece, 10 @ 75c.
BAILING ROPE—14 @ 16c.
GRAIN SACKS—8 @ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
TALLOW—6 @ 7c.
LUMBER—Rough, \$16 @ 18.
FLOORING—\$35 @ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$.
SHINGLES—Pine \$3 @ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ M; Redwood, \$4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ M.
WOOD—\$5 @ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ cord.

On the 1st of April Madame Rentz's Female Minstrels will be here. The poster calls the especial attention of the audience to the rapidity with which Miss Viola Clifton makes her changes of tights, which is complete and entirely original with this artiste.

ALL RIGHT.—The Walker Lake steamer turns up all right, and no one injured. A few tears were wasted, and a number of first-class locals created for the Comstock press, all through report, and now comes an Indian and says that Capt. Holmes and party are building a wharf on the southern shore of the lake. Miss Mollie and Adah Holmes have dried their tears, doffed their mourning habiliments, and walk forth with cheerful faces.

The large freight car which Wednesday took the heavy castings for the Yellow Jacket mine, was taken this afternoon to Sacramento. The castings were parts of a fly wheel for the big pump of the Jacket mine. The castings weighed 50,600, with freight charges attached of over \$1,000. There are more castings for the same engine yet to be shipped. The main casting is of the weight of 64,000 pounds.

ROLL OF HONOR.—The following is the roll of honor of the intermediate department of the public school: Leota Ranous, 96; Annie Williams, 96; Mollie Anderson, 91; Annie Mansfield, 94; Nelson Coffee, 90; Cora Pendleton, 96; Eddie Graff, 92; Louis Wintermantel, 92; Cora Manning, 99. W. H. CANTRILL, Teacher.

The Congregational Church social will be held this evening at the residence of Mr. Donald McKay. A cordial invitation is extended to members of the congregation and friends of the church. Should the evening be disagreeable the social will be postponed until the following week.

J. L. McFarlin has the contract to line the inner walls of the County Jail with No. 12 sheet iron to a distance of 8 feet from the floor. This inner iron casing will be thoroughly riveted together and then bolted to the wooden walls. The contract price is \$370.

The Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint issued yesterday \$250,000 of the new silver coin now making in that institution.

The caution notice, seen in in another column, of the Jones & Kinkead mining stock shows that this stock does not drag on the market.

We said \$92,000 in the County Treasury in yesterday's issue. We should have said \$22,000.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Holbrook for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world. 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

BORN.

PECKHAM—On Truckee Meadows, March 24, 1878, to the wife of George Peckham, a son—10 pounds.

MARRIED.

SMITH—HOY—In Reno, March 4th, by the Rev. A. Drums, Mr. J. C. Smith, of Bronco, California, to Miss Jessie M. Hoy, of Reno.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND BLACKSMITH SHOP for sale at Summit in Plumas Co. Cal.

One acre of land goes with the property. House hard finished and contains six rooms.

Full set of Tools go with the Shop.

Terms Cash, in installments. It will pay a good blacksmith from \$3,000 to \$4,000 per year. Apply to A. N. WILSON, Summit, Plumas Co. Cal. 3-8-1mo.

N. J. SALISBURY. F. W. WETHERILL.

Salisbury & Wetherill,

At the Old Stand, on Virginia Street.

FANCY AND STAPLE

Family Groceries.

THE choicest articles to be had in the Western markets constantly on hand.

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Fruits and Vegetables, and all other ranch produce, are received daily.

Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco. Also FISHING TACKLE, and a large stock of varieties.

We deliver goods free of charge, and will in all cases guarantee satisfaction. 2-21tf

Salisbury & Wetherill.

LOT FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE LOT is offered for sale in block J. Hatch's southeast addition. Size of lot 55x224. Water for irrigation purposes goes with the lot. Terms cash down or by installments. Apply at this office, or to Mrs. H. Anderson, on Plaza street.



FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Cohn & Isaacs,
BRANCH WHITE HOUSE,
No. 19, Commercial Row, Reno
HAVE JUST UNPACKED

A LARGE STOCK
OF THE
FINEST

AND

Most Fashionable

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING,

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

EVER OFFERED

In this City or on the Coast.

A FULL LINE OF

ENGLISH BELFAST ULSTERS.

Chinchilla, Beaver, and Diagonal

OVERCOATS,

AND BUSINESS SUITS.

Medicated and Shrunken

FLANNEL UNDERWEAR,

All Sizes and Colors.

Genuine Juvin Kid Gloves.

DERBY RIBBED AND SCOTCH

WOOL UNDERWEAR.

Boys and Children's Gar-

ments and Overcoats.

THE MOST FASHIONABLE HATS

IN THE CITY.

We will sell all these goods at such price as will astonish the closest buyer.

COHN & ISAACS

No. 19, Commercial Row, next to the Postoffice.

CLOTHING.

Rare Bargains!

M. NATHAN,

The Popular Clothier of Reno

OFFERS his complete stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

At LESS than San Francisco Prices,

COME EARLY

And Buy While Prices are Down

Fine Dress & Business Suits

AND OVERCOATS,

OF THE LATEST STYLES.

Furnishing Goods

Hats, Caps,

Boots, Shoes,

Trunks, Valises

And everything kept in a first class store.

The price of Gents' Clothing has been greatly reduced in New York and San Francisco, hence I will now sell for cash, clothing at

CREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

M. NATHAN.

Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada.

KELSEY'S NURSERIES

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

Largely stocked the present season with everything in the

Nursery Line.

FRUIT TREES,

ALL KINDS.

Flowering Trees and Plants,

SHRUBS, ROSES, BULBS,

GARDEN SEEDS, ETC., ETC.

Send for Catalogues, Free.

11-30 3mdaw W. F. KELSEY, Proprietor.

SHERMAN & HYDE'S

Music Emporium.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

WEBER PIANOS,

Recognized beyond controversy as the

Standard for Excellence in Every

Particular!

UNDOUBTEDLY SUPERIOR TO THOSE

of the American Manufacturers claiming the first prize at London, Paris and Vienna.

THE CELEBRATED

MANSFELDT & NOTNI

Upright Piano--Iron Frame,

And warranted to stand any climate. Ad-

mitted the best Foreign Piano brought to this market.

STANDARD & ESTEY ORGANS

Unequalled for purity of tone and finished workmanship. Any of these sold at Reasonable Prices or on the installment Plan.

VIOLINS,

VIOLAS,

BASS VIOLS,

DOUBLE BASSES.

Guitars, Banjos,

Accordeons,

Tambourines,

Piccolos,

Flageolets,

Clarinetts.

PIANO AND ORGAN

MUSIC,

POPULAR SHEET MUSIC,

Piano Methods, Organ Methods

—AND—

INSTRUCTORS FOR ALL INSTRUMENTS.

TRIMMINGS

For All Kinds of Instruments

SHERMAN, HYDE & CO.

Cor. Kearney & Sutter Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

C. J. BROOKINS & CO.,

12-11 9m Agents for Reno.

O. LONKEY. E. R. SMITH.

VERDI PLANING MILL CO.

MESSRS. LONKEY & SMITH, HAVING purchased the interest of Messrs. Hamlin, Meacham & Co., in the above named concern, are now offering

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

LUMBER,

Mining and Bridge Timbers

Shingles, Common and Finishing Lumber, Matched and Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Bevel Edge Siding, Rustic Siding, Fancy Pickets,

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Moulding,

Fancy Front Doors,

Transoms, Window

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4-27tf H. N. HIGGEN, Prop.

RENO WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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AGENTS:

GEO. M. MOTT, is our only authorized Agent at Sacramento. He is empowered to make contracts, collect and receipt for all advertisements from that place, published in the Daily or Weekly GAZETTE.

L. P. FISHER, 21 Merchants' Exchange, is duly authorized to act as our agent in San Francisco.

Friday, March 8th, 1878.

Reno to Chico.

The attention of Assemblyman Whitlock, of California, having been called to our articles upon the mail route question, he sends us a copy of Assembly Joint Resolution No. 40, of which the following is a copy:

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use all honorable means in their power to have a tri-weekly mail route established, starting at Reno, in the State of Nevada, and running thence by way of Summit, Red Clover, Taylorville, Greenville, Prattville, and to Chico, in Butte County, California.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to forward a copy of the above resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. Whitlock has consulted the best interests of Plumas and Sierra counties in offering the above resolutions, and the California Legislature will do well to send it on without delay. If supplemented by a simple statement of the natural road facilities which exist between Reno and Plumas, the department can not fail to grant the request and establish the route. The citizens of Plumas and Sierra counties have a right to the proposed route and it will, through Reno, insure their connection at all times, with the trans-continental channel of trade and communication.

Some one sends us a copy of the *Syracuse* (N. Y.) *Standard* in which we find the following notice of a young lady whom it has been our fortune to know for some years:

Miss Ivy Wandesforde, an exquisite blonde, with a voice of angelic purity, filled her engagement in the true artist's style, and towards the close of the evening gave a pretty, pathetic Scotch ballad "The Maid of Dundee," with an elegant simplicity and sweetness that charmed her hearers, and, we might say—admirers.

We also learn that there is in the East an organized movement against the existing bankrupt laws, and Congress will be asked to repeal them. The arguments seem to bear upon the question very forcibly, and it is urged that similar laws have been repealed before, because they were hurtful.

Badges made from canon captured in the Mexican war have been received by the following persons in Virginia City, veterans of the memorable struggle: Charles Norris, of the Third Kentucky Infantry; John Rinehart, of the Third Artillery; William Reese, of the First Pennsylvania Infantry, and Stephen P. Scaniker, of the First Missouri Cavalry. Mr. Scaniker is now Commander of the Mexican War Veterans of Nevada. The badges are to be seen in the show windows of the jewelry stores of M. M. Frederick and William Manning, South C. Street—Exchange.

Washoe county has some Mexican veterans, and if they have medals coming they should look after the same.

Tom Scott has scored an important victory for the Texas Pacific Railroad scheme. The House Committee to which it was referred decided yesterday to report the Texas Pacific Bill with favorable recommendation that it pass. It was understood, however, that members of the Committee might take any position in regard to the bill when it came before the House, regardless of their votes in Committee. And this last part bothers us.

Paul de Cassagnac has added another notch to his sword hilt. One Representative Thomson having dared to have an opinion adverse to the noted duelist, a meeting was arranged, and Thompson ceased to have opinions then and there.

Here is a dose prepared by Mighels, and we think it might do some good if taken by some of our Reno would-be journalists:

"Bore, n.—A person or thing that wears by ceaseless repetition, dullness or stupidity. — Webster Unabridged.

One of the greatest pleasures in life is to come down town on a beautiful Spring morning and encounter the newspaper critic. You have been rushing around for items all day and training with night owls until midnight, you are dissatisfied with yourself and are satisfied that you haven't made it. You feel as if the world was in combination against you, and wonder how in the development of things you are going to pull through the day. The fiend meets you with a smiling countenance and remarks pleasantly and with the greatest possible suavity in modo: "You had rather a thin paper this morning; wish you fellows would pick up something interesting." We fire our cast steel query at him in reply, "What do you know?" Of course he don't know anything; he never does, or he couldn't be a first-class critic. He is an unmitigated, repetitive peripatetic, unscrupulous, unappreciative bore.

Ex-United States Senator, Benjamin F. Wade, died at Jefferson, Ohio, Saturday March 2nd. The deceased statesman had reached the age of seventy-seven, and risen from the station of a country schoolmaster, to that of President pro tempore of the United States Senate. His views were always radical and firmly set, he never compromised with an opposing belief and was in the main right in each position which he assumed. His history is identified with that of his country, and his life will be written by the historian who tells how a few great statesmen abolished slavery and vindicated America's right to call herself "land of the free."

England is very uneasy. Her interests demanded that she should occupy the Porte's place or maintain him against the Russians. It is now seen that she allowed the proper time to slip by, and must now fight alone if at all. Germany is satisfied with the Russian terms, and Gortschakoff will throw a bone or two over into Austria so that Andrassy shall have nothing to fight about. That being done England will be left to conciliate herself, while the Russian army compels Turkey to yield unconditionally. The feeling in Russia seems to favor a war with England.

SEND ON YOUR SPECIMENS.—The following letter explains itself:

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26, 1878.
DEAR SIR: Will you please oblige the Committee on Minerals in sending by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, marked Mineral Department, Paris Exposition, Room 18, Safe Deposit Building, San Francisco, California, a few nice specimens for the Paris Exposition. Any mineral, rich curious or wonderful, is desired. Write name and locality, and put with each sample. Respectfully,

A. B. PAUL,
Chairman Committee.

Those who have specimens to send should not delay.

Monday was the 100th anniversary of Robert Emmet, a name which brings every honest Irishman to a memorial shrine, and recalls to all lovers of genius a life which earned immortal fame in three and twenty years. Robert Emmet never died, and while the work of his short life belongs to the Emerald Isle, the example of his devotion and manhood has been inherited by all mankind.

Canada does not feel so well as she did last week, for now it is declared that in case of war England will enlist 10,000 Canadians. If that does not intimidate Russia, then the next gale which sweeps from the East will bring the clash, etc.

The *Tybo Sun* devotes this clever paragraph to a gentleman who enjoys a very extended acquaintance, the same being unexceptionally favorable in this community: "Hon. J. T. Bell, the popular Representative from this county, is spoken of by several papers in the West for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Bell is well and favorably known, and has a first-rate record. All who know him have a high opinion of his merits. The Democrats could do no better than nominate him; he has a host of friends in this section and would make a good run."

ASSESSMENTS.—An assessment of fifteen cents per share has been levied by the New York Mining Company, and one of fifty cents per share by the Caledonia Mining Company, both delinquent on the 4th of April next.

Mr. W. S. Grey, who met with a serious accident at the Eberhardt mine some months ago, is out again.

Justice.

If there is anything more certain than man's sinful tendency, it may be looked for in the twin certainty that the greatest sinners escape punishment. There has come to be an aristocracy among sinners with delicate customers and privileges awarded them by their ability in sinning. Duncan will in a few days begin to gain friends, his attraction as a criminal will wane, and the only interest which will remain in connection with his offenses will be solely with those who desire to follow in his footsteps. There are very few persons who can look upon Duncan as a common thief. By common consent he is raised above that standard, and no one would think of believing that Duncan will ever be punished as he deserves. Tweed, upon whom every power of the metropolitan press was turned, has never yet lacked friends, nor has there ever been a time when his offenses were mentioned with the purpose of inculcating a moral precept. Lately one Murphy ran off to Canada with \$40,000 of public money, and when he got safely over the line, wrote back that he would divide. The stock sharp who put up a deal draws in his neighbors and then applies his cinch, is never thought of as a dishonest man, and yet his doings are not our ideal of honesty and justice. We should be inclined to say that if deals steals, and thieves thieves, take care to punish them as such, there would be less thievery and fewer sensations for the papers. The case of Breen and Cowie, which is well known to our citizens, will probably prove another illustration of this escape from punishment. We like to discuss a man's sin, but we are never anxious to see justice done unless he is a very offender. Pettit larceny is what we punish.

EFFECTS OF THE CALIFORNIA FLOOD.—San Francisco, March 4.—A correspondent of the California Associated Press, who has ascended the Sacramento river to Monroeville, 190 miles above Sacramento City, telegraphs that for the entire distance the country presents the appearance of a continuous sea on both sides of the river. Not 5,000 acres along the river for the whole distance have escaped the flood. The river is falling rapidly, and vast tracts of wheat land are making their appearance, much of which may be saved if drying north winds follow the recent continued storm. Between Sacramento and Monroeville there are about 250 breaks in the levees. Dr. Glenn, a large farmer in Colusa county, has lost 20,000 sheep and 6,000 acres of wheat land by the flood. The main wheat lands of Colusa county are five miles from the river, and are safe. About ten per cent. of the wheat crop of that county is ruined and about the same amount damaged. The loss between Sacramento and Monroeville in levees, buildings, stock and crops, will reach \$800,000, besides the decrease in the value of property in some localities. There is, however, a prospect of an enormous harvest, and much sediment has been deposited, which will renew the land where worn by continuous cropping. The flood has caused comparatively few cases of personal suffering and want.

GOVERNOR WELLS' RECENT LETTER.—New York, March 5.—The *Times* Washington correspondent says: Governor Wells of Louisiana, when he held his recent letter to the *Times* in his hand, said: "The charm of that letter for me is that, every word it contains is true. I think I am not a lawyer, but when my case is called, I will appear and tell the Judge and Ogden that they are a pair of contemptible villains, and tell the jury that they are a set of perjured scoundrels, and defy them to do their worst. I published the letter so that my children, when in years to come they may read the abuse heaped upon me by this gang, can also read my opinion of the miserable devils who have been abusing me."

Mollie McCarthy beat Jake in the two mile and repeat, at Sacramento, without any trouble whatever. The time was slow; 3:45½, 3:38½, and there was no doubt of the ability of Mollie to lower the time by several seconds. Jake is a good horse, but when he gets in company with that little queen he must come sooner than '38. Mollie is, without doubt, one of the best race mares now on the turf.

Four members of a family named Grossheim were arrested in Cincinnati yesterday for counterfeiting trade dollars.

Bodie Again.

From a letter of recent date from a friend at Bodie we glean the following items of interest to our readers: Bodie is alive with mining excitement. The snow is four feet deep, but as the weather is pleasant, prospectors are out in every direction, and mines are being located even ten miles from this camp. One peculiarity of the ore found is that it only contains about 5 per cent. of silver, the remaining ore being free gold.

There are 100 locations here, so I am told, that will yield from \$50 to \$1,000 to the ton. Of course this means lively times next Summer. The biggest speculation has been in town lots. Six months ago lots which sold for \$50 cannot be bought to-day for ten times that amount. Nor has the speculation been confined to town lots alone. Merchandise etc. and mines have contributed to this mania of Americans. Immense profits on everything, win much or lose all, seems our motto of action. A few days ago a poor prospector struck a ledge, did less than ten dollars worth of work on it, and sold his claim for \$10,000. Illustrative of how the commodities of comfort and subsistence sell here, it will be sufficient to say that wood sells for \$20 per cord, flour \$19 per barrel and potatoes 10 cents per pound.

Bodie is estimated at 9,500 feet above the level of the sea. I am informed that as high as twenty feet of snow has fallen here, but this Winter the heaviest snow has not exceeded six feet in depth. A poor man can only strike it here by accident. We have already many idle men, and hence those who want to make a fortune on a very small expenditure had better stay at home. Bodie is being overdone, but you all know what a big mining excitement is, and many of your readers have had their fill. I will write after I have seen and questioned men and things more fully.

What Two Railroads Owe the Government.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Congressman Marsh offered a resolution in the House to-day reciting that the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railway Companies owe the United States \$28,000,000 of accrued interest on the bonds guaranteed by the United States and that the earnings of said companies have been consumed by dividends declared on capital stock, in direct violation of their charters, and directing the Judiciary Committee to report whether it is expedient to enact such laws as will prohibit the payment of dividends on said stock until the indebtedness to the United States is liquidated. The resolution was referred.

That would be rather stringent action to take surely, would resemble closely a nation which governed its millionaires as well as its paupers, but we fear that it will never be. The scheme is too ideal. Congress has the wolf by the ear, however, but we doubt if he will be brought in.

Grove L. Johnson has introduced a bill in the California Legislature which is known as "the retraction act." It provides that any public officer or body may compel a newspaper to retract an article, and fifteen days is the longest time allowed for justification or trial. The *Chronicle* no sooner heard of this than Johnson was published as a criminal, and the *Chronicle* argues the bill unjust because if Johnson's case were taken up, it would take fifteen days for the *Chronicle* to visit Syracuse, N. Y., and obtain proofs. If this charge is correct, Mr. Johnson ought never to speak above a whisper in the Assembly, and if untrue the *Chronicle* ought to be thrown into the bay.

The other day the *Chronicle* said that the Con Virginia shaft was out of order, and would require repairs. The *Enterprise* next morning accused the *Chronicle* of imagination, and now the evening sinner, has had an interview and learns that whereas it said twaddledum, the correct phrase would have been twaddleddee. That paper is hence humble and correspondingly subdued. No explanation could be fuller or more satisfactory, and it is now generally believed that the Con Virginia has the finest shaft in the world.

An official order has just been issued from the Postoffice Department discontinuing the Postoffice at Hunter, in White Pine county.

Mr. N. C. Fasset has resigned the superintendency of the King Company and departs for San Francisco in a few days.

Our Foreign Commerce.

In a little volume lately published by the Appletons, one may learn one great loss which faulty systems have entailed upon our Government of late years, and the system alluded to is without doubt that of finance. Our Government has seen the need of a change in order to protect her home traffic, and much more was the change needed in the interests of our foreign trade. It has long since been shown that American ships built with money at 6 and 8 per cent. per annum, cannot compete with England's vessels against which only 3 per cent. interest is charged. Such a difference, although often disregarded, will make itself felt. As an evidence of this fact we have fallen over 50 per cent. in carrying trade to foreign countries since 1860. We were then the foremost nation in the world, considering the matter of foreign tonnage. Another great reason for loss of 10,000,000 tons of foreign freights in sixteen years has been the spare assistance given by the Government to ocean commerce, which aid is doubled by England and other foreign countries. This lower rate of interest, together with Government aid given, make England's carrying facilities superior to ours, and here is an example of the reward which she receives:

During the year 1875, of \$35,275,027 exports from Chili, only \$417,816 went to the United States. Of \$38,046,559 imports, only \$2,133,443 were from the United States. Of the difference, \$31,032,490 exports went to England, and \$15,702,808 imports came from the same country.

Relatively Furnace.

A quantity of ore was placed in the Schively furnace Wednesday, and all went successfully until it was discovered that the clay used in cementing the fire brick plates which formed the floor of the furnace had burnt out, and had cracked sufficiently, by reason of the continuous heat, as to let the molten ore and slag down into the fire. The only thing which could then be done was to keep up the heat and rid the floor of the several ore and flux charges. After this has been done the north end of the furnace will be removed, and the defects stated will be repaired. As it will take one or two days for the furnace to cool sufficiently for possible work on its internal apartments, and the work to be done, with time required for drying the furnace, it may be four or five days before another test of the process will be made. We are glad to know that our Truckee friends are as sanguine and persistent as they are. Time, expense, and much patient labor is required, of course, to demonstrate beyond question the success or failure of anything of worth. We shall be much pleased to announce the success of the process of Messrs. Schively & Co. We are also gratified that those interested in mines are taking a lively interest in the new furnace. It is not our immediate province to express any opinion as to the merits or demerits of the new discovery. If it proves what its owners claim for it, the profitable reduction of ores in this State has just begun.

We were shown some excellent samples of ore Wednesday by Mr. S. E. Holcombe which came from the Silver Monarch Mining District, which district is located in Humboldt county. We saw a number of certified assays from Silver Monarch which gave \$4,200. Mr. Holcombe has shipped to this point some 4,500 pounds of this ore, the disposal of which we shall speak of at another time. The ore of all classes from this mine is rich, and Mr. H. says there is abundance of it.

The State of Virginia is in a deplorable financial condition. The Auditor of Public accounts reports that there is but \$103 in the Treasury; that no money can be borrowed or collected, and that he can run the Government not an hour longer.

Removing obstructions in the Danube will commence immediately, and it is expected the river will be open for navigation in two weeks.

It is stated from Washington that the United States will recognize the Diaz Government at an early date.

The town of Hot Springs, Arkansas, was almost entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

Austria's share of dismembered Turkey will consist of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners.

Full Proceedings of Monday and Tuesday's Session.

The following bills were allowed:

Reno Lumber Co., lumber.....	\$ 84 64
Reno Fire Dept's special tax.....	214 24
A. K. Lamb, road work.....	73 00
Cook & Holliday, work on scaffold.....	62 00
Manning & Duck, tin.....	9 50
B. B. Norton, atty fees paid.....	50 00
E. A. Vessey, board of Harrington.....	8 80
Wm. Cain, Dist Atty fees.....	66 50
W. H. Barlow, constable fees.....	61 96
S. Bishop, County Physician.....	50 00
K. Astrada, work on road.....	4 50
J. C. Hagerman, nails for bridge.....	2 90
H. Ward, burial Rover.....	17 00
M. J. Smith, repairing shackles.....	7 50
D. D. Bowen, making cellar at Poor Farm.....	50 00
Manning & Duck, supplies.....	20 63
D. D. Bowen, hospital steward.....	185 00
C. A. Richardson, Justice Peace fees.....	47 50
J. Felagle, road work.....	43 00
E. Griswold, Justice Peace fees.....	22 75
J. B. Williams, Auditor's fees.....	45 25
S. M. Jamison, stationery.....	44 32
A. L. Bancroft & Co., stationery.....	11 50
J. C. Darrah, constable fees.....	24 55
County Treasurer, money paid out.....	42 85
Hymers & Co., team hire.....	10 00
M. Nathan, clothing Rover.....	16 50
A. K. Lamb, Sheriff fees.....	558 40
A. K. Lamb, freight on wood.....	11 55
P. B. Comstock, Clerk's fees.....	166 95
Drs. Bergman & Dawson, attending hanging of Rover.....	25 00
M. J. Smith, iron for scaffold.....	4 00
D. McKay & Co., hauling.....	6 75
J. H. Harcourt, Justice Peace fees.....	28 50
W. H. Joy, money advanced for indigent sick.....	2 50
T. K. Hyman, Co. Com'r., salary.....	50 40
W. H. Joy, Co. Com'r., salary.....	57 20
O. C. Ross, Co. Com'r., salary.....	52 00
J. B. Williams, blank warrants.....	12 50

The petition of Geo. Hepperly and others that the road leading from the Reno and Surprise Valley road, down Dry Valley, be declared a public highway was so ordered.

Ordered, that O. C. Ross be, and he is hereby appointed for the purpose of confirming, with Harcourt, Rice, Harison and others in regard to a certain drain ditch leading from the Poor Farm through the ranches of Steel and others, to Steamboat creek.

COWIE'S CASE.—The case of Lawyer Cowie, charged with rendering efficient aid in the Ah Chouey escape, came up in Virginia on Monday, and testimony similar to that given in the Breen case was heard. Mr. Cowie says that he was only a humble attorney, and is not desirous of assuming any credit for the swap which was effected. His share in the matter is defense of a persecuted Chinaman who stood before the bar of justice, and while not claiming to bear the illustrious name of Ah Chouey, was charged with that gentleman's crime. Cowie admitted that he had enjoyed some little Chinese business, but failed to see where he could be held accountable for anything, except it might be an excess of zeal in defending the intellectual and prepossessing Ah Dock. The case was submitted to Justice Moses, who took it under guessment until Tuesday, when he came into Court and stated that circumstances over which he had no control would compel him to hold Mr. Cowie over until the Grand Jury had a chance to canvass the Ah Chouey episode. Bail was fixed at \$1,500, which is cheap enough, and Mr. Cowie was, at last accounts, searching for sureties.

GOLD MINE.—Our old friend Chas. H. Stoddard, formerly of the Humboldt Register, returned from Carson Tuesday, and informed us that he had lately visited Oreana and the Great East. Our fellow citizen P. N. Marker has discovered a gold mine out in that direction, and we hope the same may prove a bonanza. Charles reports a decided shimmering in the political pot, which may produce a boil before long.

The weather indications are favorable for a storm.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Good Subject for the Gallows

Thursday evening, Feb. 28, Mr. O. Sessions, wife and sisters, came up to town to attend the rehearsals for the pending Baptist concert. Since a week or two ago he had nearly lost his horses by putting them in Charlie Jones' barn, he concluded to hitch them in a prominent place, so he tied them in front of Charley Chase's saloon, and went into the Opera House, coming out occasionally to see that they were safe. Some 15 minutes before starting for home, he came out of the building and looked at his team and found to all appearances that no one had injured the horses, harness, or carriage. But when all were ready to return home he found that some one had cut his harness nearly off the horses, and that before he could ride home he would have to borrow other harness. Mr. Sessions is sorely perplexed to account for this treatment. He is not aware of having given anyone occasion to vent his nefarious spirit. Such outrages become more frequent unless effort be made to find the scoundrels, and when found justice is dealt out to them in a most summary manner. We trust that the parties will be overhauled. They would handsomely adorn a telegraph pole.

Governor Bradley.

Last Friday afternoon Gov. Bradley came down from Carson and spent a few hours with his Reno friends. On the arrival of the express train he boarded the same and hurried away to California for a two weeks' stay among those he loves in the golden State. The Governor acknowledged, on being cornered, that he holds himself as a candidate for the gubernatorial office. We believe Bradley to be an honorable man. He has been a friend of the people, and faithfully served their interests, but there is an impropriety in his running for the third time for the same office, that very sensible impresses itself upon us. A good man, but one scarcely qualified for the position, it appears to us is now impairing his influence by a course in our judgment entirely injudicious, and we believe that, with the opposition which he will encounter and the half-hearted support which he will receive in the Convention, he will not obtain the nomination, or, at most, not be elected by the people.

A HAPPY EVENT.—There were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony on the 10th instant, at the Catholic Church in Horseheads, by the Rev. Father Liddy, John F. Condon, of Verdi, Nevada, to Miss Kate M. Finland, of Towanda, Pa., with E. H. Monaghan, of Lock Haven, Pa., as groomsmen and Miss Ella Finland, of Sayre, as bridesmaid. On this occasion the Rev. Father celebrated the nuptial mass, a ceremony not usually performed. The happy couple left for New York, and will visit all the principal cities of the East before their final departure for the West.—*Elmira (New York) Gazette, February 11.*

Mr. Condon dropped into our sanctum Saturday wearing a most pleasant face, and announced to us that himself and lady are now comfortably quartered at Verdi. May their life be all that good judgment could desire, even, successful and happy.

DISTRICT COURT.—The two Wadsworth Chinamen Sam and Fung were tried last Friday afternoon for grand larceny in the District Court. The jury stood in the case of one, 11 not guilty, one guilty. For the other Celestial, 6 and 6.

John Laffain appeared before his Honor Judge Wright Saturday for sentence. His counsel, Rodger Johnson, pleaded earnestly for mercy, but the Judge gave Laffain the full benefit, viz, 5 years in the State Prison. Sheriff Lamb at once took his prisoner up to Carson. John got off very well by keeping his neck in good condition. He has the best countenance that we have ever seen on a criminal.

MUD LAKE.—FROM Mr. Andrew Russell, of Mud Lake, we learn that there will be a large number of cattle shipped from that quarter during the present season. A band arrived in town from there last Sunday morning. Mr. Russell says that the dam put in the slough connecting Mud Lake with the Truckee river by the Reservation Indians, has been washed away, and now the principal part of the waters of the Truckee flow into Mud Lake. The lake, in consequence, he says, will raise from one to three feet.

A Modern Fable.

Trouble for the Seven—Deacon Dee's Experience.

When Drury, of the *News*, was down here to witness the Rover execution, we related to him the following story, which he now publishes as his own. The immortal "Seven" who lately organized a blue society for the propagation of white noses should read:

Old Deacon Dee had a son named Samuel, who was a hoodlum. Sam was much given to slang. While the old man admonished the boy of the wickedness of his course, the youth's cheek was a matter of great satisfaction to the paternal heart.

Now it came to pass that one day the "guyver" tarried too long over the wine of the sacrament. He returned home biling drunk. The partner of his joys and sorrows sought to reprove him.

"Reef yer chin," suggested the patriarch.

"But my dear hus—"

"Pull down yer vest," interruptingly remarked the head of the family.

"Deacon Dee, your conduct is unworthy the character of a Christian," said the noble dame, in a lofty manner.

"Now, look-a-here, old gal, we've had enough of this. What yer givin' us? Come, stash the gander! Throw that 'ere mince pie brandy in sight."

The stove-lid missed him, but the rolling-pin fetched him between the eyes. Drunk and disorderly was the order of the Court.

This fable teaches that morals are not naturally attached to the blue ribbon.

WELL DONE.—A number of our Reno citizens have relieved themselves of their burden of thanks to Senator Jones for his herculean labors in behalf of the Silver bill. They have done a good thing, but how about poor Dick Bland who got up the bill and was once a resident of Nevada, Stanley Matthews, Garfield and several others? Are they to be forgotten? Verily, we say unto ye, nay. They are all to be remembered, God bless them. Now all you debtors of the *Gazette* send in your silver. We love a silver paying debtor. Our office is over Toomb's store on Sierra street.

AH CHOUVEY.—Ah Chouvey, who was arrested Thursday, Feb. 28, at Wellington by Sheriff Swift of Ormy county, was so completely disguised that he was with difficulty recognized by Officers Bradley and Simpson, of Virginia City. He wore American clothes, had on old slouch hat, which he wore pulled down over his eyes, and had either bitten his lips or used some irritant, as they were much swollen. He was used in the Breen case Friday, and Saturday afternoon Sheriff Swift brought him to the county jail. At last Washoe county has the veritable Ah Chouvey.

Friday evening's musicale at Bishop Whitaker's "School for Girls" was, as usual, a very pleasant affair. Misses Quaife and Estill deserve special credit for the thoroughness of their musical instruction, as evidenced by the improvement noticeable in the very creditable manner in which the young misses executed the pieces selected for them to perform.

The Reno Gas Co. are laying gas-pipes along West street from Third to Fourth. Mr. Crockett says that he will then have pipe laid some 600 or 700 feet along Fourth street. We presume that there is no necessity for extending the pipe up to the head of West street.

Elsewhere will be found a notice of the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Buckeye Gold & Silver Mining Company. This meeting will be held at the office of the company at the Court-house one week from next Tuesday—March 12th.

Mr. S. F. Hoole has bought out the interest of his former partner Mr. Fulmer, and is now sole proprietor of the drug store formerly owned and managed under the firm name of S. F. Hoole & Co.

Trout are now coming up the Truckee river to spawn. As it is rather early in the season for spawning, of course the exodus of the finny tribe has just begun.

The Carson *Appeal* is bidding for job work, and Kelly says: "send in your bills of fare; that is our strong suit."

There is considerable freighting done between Carson and Bodie.

The County Commissioners will be in session next Monday.

A GENTLE LOVER SEES ROVER'S GHOST.

Parkinson, of the *Tribune*, got a little excited the other day, and while in an agitated frame of mind, had an interview with Rover's ghost. Edward contemplated a visit to Reno and as it was then Saturday evening, the time was near at hand for his departure. The charms of Capital life began to fade, and his thought in day-dream beauty wandered to the riverside town. He knew that when last here he had witnessed the execution of Rover, now he had a far different purpose in view. Pressed with these thoughts he got poor Rover's spirit materialized, and frightened our county officials. Mr. S. A. Mann was in a horrible fright, and had buckled on his armor and stood ready to fire the ghost out. The others were in fever of excitement and all the talk at the Court House was "have you seen Rover's ghost?" Edward became your nerves. Our county officials are entirely ignorant of the where abouts or conduct of Rover's spirit. We would suggest that we let the departed rest from their labors, for their work has been done, and neither the knight of the pen nor Mrs. Bowers, can recall his spirit to the scene of his recent trials.

QUEER.—Collection days are tough on Christians. Newspaper men even find it exceedingly difficult to gather in a few shekels. Where, then, does the church member stand? We have given puffs and raised our hats to long-standing creditors, and yet they plead poverty regularly on the first of the month. Although they wear good clothes, attend church fairs, theaters, variety entertainments, and feast on the fat of the land, Monday rolls around and he "stands us off" in a manner that would touch the deepest sympathies of our heart if it were not that he had done so twenty times before. We step into the place of business of an old patron with a four-dollar to present; he hands us one of five dollars against the office. Now how does a man feel under these circumstances? Can he steal up to the office with elastic step and a heart overflowing with joy? Can he sit down and write a humorous article, or one into which he "throws himself" for a "leader"? We'll not appologise, but you understand the situation.

AH CHOUVEY.—District Attorney F. V. Drake and Police Bradley and Simpson, of Virginia City, were in town last Sunday. Ah Chouvey was duly interviewed, and several white men questioned as to the Celestials identity. Chouvey was found by reason of certain markings on his forearm to be the veritable Chinaman sought. Chouvey had also to further disguise himself placed a plug of wood in one nostril. Those who had seen him said, "Yes that looks like Chouvey, but his nose is not that of Chouvey's." Closer examination produced the reason of this nasal deformity. He would never been captured but for the fact that members of his own company informed the officers as to his probable whereabouts.

COUNTY FINANCES.—FROM Auditor J. B. Williams' statement of County finances to the Board of County Commissioners we glean the following facts. Amount of money in the county Treasury January 31st, \$21,944.84. Receipts during the month of February, \$4,597.12. Amount paid out during the past month, \$4,734.21. Cash in Treasury February 28th, \$21,807.75. Of this last amount there is in the general fund \$3,538.53. Contingent fund \$3,335.28.

DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS.—District Attorney Cain requests us to state that he will on the 10th instant file complaint against all delinquent taxpayers. Of course this means actual suit commenced against all those who have not as yet paid their taxes. By calling upon him and paying delinquent taxes further costs than those already accrued will be saved. Delinquents, walk up and settle.

BULL'S HEAD.—We notice that Henry Bereman, well and favorably known in Reno, has with two associates, purchased the Bull's Head Market, in Virginia City. The new firm promises to furnish the best of meats at reasonable rates, and what Henry promises may be relied on.

"The 17th of Ireland" will soon be here. What do our Hibernian friends propose for the evening, and will they have another fine ball, as on last year?

Poor House.

In company with the Commissioners we visited the County Poor House Tuesday morning. The building and grounds are in charge of Mr. D. D. Bowen, who seems the right man in the right place. There are at present ten inmates of the Hospital among whom we noticed Washoe's old stand-by Henry McCann and Mrs. Elizabeth Sharp, whom we take to be Washoe's old inhabitant. The male patients have a nice, well lighted, warm room on the ground floor where we found the sick ones as comfortable as could be expected. The furniture is of course plain but substantial, and serves well for comfort. In the kitchen and dining rooms neatness is the order which is strictly obeyed, and throughout the house we found evidence that good care is taken of the county's property. The female patients have each comfortable rooms, with fire, and are attended by Mrs. Bowen, who is kind and competent. In a room looking towards town, we found Mrs. Sharp, who hopes during March to see her 86th birthday. The old lady started up from a day dream as we entered, and seemed eager to get up a conversation. The Commissioners, who had become well acquainted with Mrs. Sharp, heard all of her grievances, which were numerous, and assured her that these things should be remedied. The old lady then reiterated her four-year old request to be taken to Yolo county, and when told that it was under water, hastened to say that she ought to have some substantial friends there, and so we left her to join her pipe, sole comforter, and only companion of long years of helplessness.

QUARTZ MILLS DISTANCED.—There are several hand quartz mills in successful operation in town. The owners of the ore seat themselves on five-dollar rock, place a portion of their obdurate chunky wealth on a large stone in a box, and then with an Indian mortar, or a bar of iron, faithfully labor the aforesaid chunks of wealth. A close estimate reveals the fact that under favoring circumstances a good man will pound up about one quarter of a ton of semi-decomposed quartz ore per day. The alluring hope of the attainment of sudden affluence will have a most wonderful effect in leading men of moderate industry to acts of energy. Such devotion to pestle and mortar might be likened in its intensity, if we may be pardoned a sacrilegious comparison to the love of Leander for Hero which only grew stronger by each bath in the Hellespont, and which never relinquished its hold upon this gay Lothario until he took the cramp one night and without any recorded will and testament decamped for a foreign clime, where milk and honey may flow but sea water is not in use or demand.

DRAMATIC CLUB.—Why not organize a dramatic club for mutual improvement and perhaps matrimony? No, that's not what we mean. Why not organize a Romeo and Juliet class, and feed on smiles and take poison? No, that's not it either. Why not get up a Shakespearean revival, and have a few seances with Hamlet's ghost and that wouldn't be pleasant either, but what we do mean to say is that Reno has talent for the production of very fine amateur theatricals. To be or not to be?

Our morning cotem. thinks we are poor prophets about Governor Bradley. We admit the soft impeachment. At first he was not a candidate. Then he visited the "Great East," talked with some of his political friends, and now admits that he is in their hands and will attempt to secure the nomination for Governor. We'll bet our spare tin foil that Hagerman gets the nomination.

SHADE TREES.—The Sutor *Independent* says that over 2000 shade trees will be planted in Sutor during the coming month. Then we advise the *Independent* to hand to probable purchasers the following address. Arlington Avenue Nurseries, Reno, Nevada. R. P. Chapin, the boss, has just the trees needed in Sutor, and can guarantee satisfaction.

SAGE BRUSH.—It is promised that as much as 2000 acres of sage-brush land will be reclaimed during the present year along the Comstock. If we have any reasonable luck, we shall multiply that amount by 50 for Washoe during '78.

Jottings.

Eleven persons are now entertained by the county. Seven of these birds wear ankle ornaments of twelve pounds weight.

Gas will soon be introduced into the Methodist Church. The Rev. Gray says it is for the benefit of those who sit in the pews.

Mr. W. H. Treadway this morning started for Bodie.

Messrs. Blanchard and Robinson are erecting a large frame building to be used as a hotel, a short distant north of the North Glendale school house.

The roads around and about Glendale are once more in good condition. Some 2,000 head of cattle will be delivered to the Meat Shipping Association within the next twenty days.

Every able-bodied spiritualist in the State will now rise to his feet and state whether Rover has been to see him, and what he said about atonement and all those things. They have, however, refused to say what Sharp has to say about matters. They don't associate with Sharp.

Where are those dollars of our "dads?"

The road down to the Poor House is undergoing a change of base. Beemer is captain.

The farm surrounding the Poor House has been improved considerably. Nice property, that.

Miss Emery is sick, and her school is for the time being under the charge of Miss Minnie Gibbs.

The public school teachers last Saturday received their months pay. No excitments noticeable to-day in trade circles in consequence thereof.

The Chinamen from Wadsworth tried for grand larceny in the District Court, and upon whose guilt the jury disagreed, will be tried again at the next term of Court which begins in April.

The motion for a new trial in the Gammon-Russell case, was denied in the District Court on Saturday, and costs relaxed. A similar case was exercised in the Nathan vs. C. P. R. R. case.

There will be no session of the District Court until Monday March 18th.

Saturday night 121 bars of Bonanza bullion passed through here to San Francisco. Of this amount 85 bars, valued at \$347,529.93 were from the California, and 36 from the Con Virginia, valued at \$136,469.98.

The local of the Virginia *Chronicle* had Sessions' harness cut while he was attending the Baptist Concert, where Adah Richmond was giving one of her variety house kickups. What manner of people does the reporter of the *Chronicle* take us for.

By a vote of 23 to 15, the citizens of Hufaker school district have resolved to tax themselves \$1500 for the purpose of building a new school house. Reno should follow suit.

The Odd Fellows are talking about a grand excursion to San Francisco the 26th of next month. That is the time of their anniversary.

Those desirous of obtaining a complete set of bar fixtures, all nearly new, will do well to enquire at this office.

Smith is having the Academy of Music painted. The outside will be of light yellow or more nearly a cream color, and the inside of White. More extravagance on the part of Richard.

U. S. JURORS.—U. S. Marshal Ash, has summoned the following gentlemen to appear as trial jurors in the Circuit Court in Carson on March 18th: Joseph Bennett, Nathan Stearns, C. A. Fletcher, J. A. Allen, J. W. Orndorff, Dennis Nevin, W. B. Ryan, T. R. McGurn, George Finney, W. Krause, W. Phillips, O. C. Steele, O. T. Barber, H. T. Dunning, G. W. G. Ferris, R. Fred Brooks, S. E. Jones, Joseph Jones, J. W. Haines, Andrew Smith, R. J. Livingston, F. A. Frevart, Koppel Rice, H. H. Beck, Erwin Crane, E. C. Sisson, A. L. McFarland, A. J. Hatch, C. H. Eastman, John G. Young, W. C. Dovey, J. C. Hazlett, Park Barnes, G. W. Shaw, Joseph Munckton and D. E. Corbett.

Several farmers have commenced plowing, and a number will this season sow wheat, barley and oats. Something in addition to alfalfa hay should be raised.

ROLLS OF HONOR.—The following is the roll of honor of Miss Frankie Gibbs Department of the Public Schools, for the month of February: Helen Sample, 100; May Knox, 80; Davy Ayer, 95; Amanda Ayer, 100; Minerva Ayer, 100; Hattie Higgins, 70; Mack Sample, 100; Walter Johnson, 100; Charlie Bee-mer, 100; Thomas Miller, 100; Jay Harrison, 100; Eugene Lee, 75; Jerome Ayer, 75; Charlie Bristol, 80; Andrew Griffin, 85; Frank Guillard, 95; Frank Fowler, 75. Total number enrolled, 65; average number belonging, 60; average daily attendance, 55.

The following are the names of the pupils on the roll of honor for the month of February, 1878, in the Primary Department of the Reno Public School, Miss Effie E. McNeely, teacher: Amanda Harte, Josie Clark, Mamie Jackson, Madeline Hammer-smith, Lillie Pryor, Mamie Nowetty, Daisy Taubert, Maud Rutledge, Eliza Murphy, Josie Jones, Henry Cah, Charles Johnson, Willie Hewlett, William Larson, Harry Larson, Frank Coffin, James Higgins, Fred Pryor, Charles Nash, Leonrad Ayer, Earnest Brown, Albert Brown, Lee Undike, Alex Raphael, Vinnie More.

ANNUAL BALL.—One week from next Thursday evening the employees of the V. & T. R. R. will give their annual ball in Carson. Their parties heretofore have been most successful and highly enjoyable. Being invitation balls no rough or unwelcome persons have been present. Of the same character will be the grand terpsichorean reunion of the 14th inst. Tickets, including supper for gentleman and lady, \$5.00. Those of our citizens who desire to attend this party will be passed free over the V. & T. R. R. both going and returning by showing their ticket to the conductor. The gentlemen's lady escort is intended of course. Every preparation is being made, to insure a first-class party, one which shall cost those residing in Reno or Virginia city no more than it does those who live in Carson. Further particulars will be given in due time.

COMMENDABLE.—We are pleased to mention our hearty approval of the music given at the Baptist Church Concerts. They were the best amateur efforts ever heard in Reno, and many of the Singers gave proof of higher talent than we had yet thought of claiming for our town. Mrs. W. C. Gray has a very pleasant voice and we should be pleased to see her the central figure in a gleeful club which should cultivate our local musicians. Miss Lida Hutchinson, Mrs. R. P. M. Greeley, and Mrs. Cutting should also be mentioned, and we hope that these ladies may frequently afford us an opportunity for enjoying their musical gifts.

TEMPERANCE AND POLITICS.—A politico-temperance meeting was held Monday evening at the Baptist Church. Dr. Fred Hutchins was called to the chair whilst J. C. Lewis preformed the clerical duties. Capt. Cook offered a series of resolutions, the purport of which are that temperance principles form the basis for future political action by the friends of total abstinence. Speeches were the luxury of the hour and were indulged in by Messrs. Hutchins, Leeper, Laycock, Lewis, Cossett and Capt. Cook. Those resolutions of the last named gentlemen were referred to a select committee, to be reported on at the next meeting of the club, one week hence. Success to the new move. The political pot simmers. Let it produce a boil.

Twenty-six car-loads of cattle passed west last Tuesday. These cattle came from Stein's mountain and were shipped to Catlow & Johnson San Francisco. One of the parties having the cattle in charge says that there are some 2,000 head yet to ship from that section, and that the active shipment of cattle from the eastern part of this State will close about the middle of next month. About that time California cattle are thrown on the market.

THANKS.—The undersigned desires to return thanks, for the Baptist Society, to those friends who aided so largely in making the concert of last week successful. Had the pecuniary benefits been in proportion to the unselfish labors of our volunteer aid we should have been indeed fortunate.

Respectfully,
W. Sanders.
This must be Spring sure enough. The trees are all budding.

Editorial and Local Matters.

Among the spectators at the Italian Bal Masque last evening was Hon. John W. Mackay. His look of contentment appeared to argue a brilliant future for the bonanzas—*E. E.*

Now you know, reader, how those men got their points. It only needs that they may look upon Mackay and having seen that great man, one flies to the evening "Stick" and the other to the morning "Chronicle," with such reports as these: "John W. Mackay was seen at the theater, and apparently enjoyed the play. This refutes the argument against Con. Virginia dividends for an indefinite period." The other reaches his den out of breath to say, "Mackay was seen to go up Kearney street yesterday with a look of weariness upon his countenance. When questioned by your reporter, he laid it to neuralgia, and the readers of this paper know that the Con. Virginia shaft now stands full of water, and the miners must henceforth use diving bells." If John W. give a beggar fifty cents, several journalists—acute men they are—see in that act a rare development of ore in the Sierra Nevada. If he should collect a debt, then would the "Chronicle" be assured that he had need of every resource, and "there had been" grave whispers in regard to dissolution, &c., &c. That's where you get the points, gentlemen.

Mr. Bones, of Alameda county, the Workmen's Senator, who was to lead those unfortunates out of bondage through the power of statesmanship, seems to be a little unfortunate. His fellow laborers do not find that curative power in his acts which they had expected, and threatened to administer upon his estate with hemp. Bones thereupon rises and says that he made a mistake, did not mean to vote as he did vote, and was confused by the number of amendments. He bases upon this excuse a plea for the postponement of his own hanging by his irascible constituents, and the Workmen begin to doubt the efficacy of their own politics.

THE NEW POPE'S POLICY.—Rome, 6.—The Pope, on receiving the parish priests, recommended them to preach Jesus Christ, His life and teachings, and to guard their flocks against the infidelity and immorality so greatly prevailing—the result of a corrupt press. The Pope, in all his exhortations, avoids mention of the Virgin, for the purpose of discountenancing Mariolatry, which his predecessor so long encouraged. It has shocked most of the people. The Pope, in his coronation speech, made no allusion to the late Pius IX, although Cardinal Di Pietro, in addressing the Pontiff, had been eloquent in his praise of the deceased Pope. The omission could not, therefore, be accidental, and has been variously commented upon. The Pope and Cardinal Franchi have determined on a policy of reconciling, as far as possible, the interests of the Church and State on questions pending with the various Governments.

ASSESSMENTS FOR FEBRUARY.—A San Francisco paper has an article showing the amount of mining assessments called and delinquent in February. The list is said to be the largest known since the discovery of the Comstock. The aggregate by counties is given as follows: Storey, \$1,398,300; Elko, \$67,000; Lincoln, 50,000; Lyon, \$20,000; Nye, \$12,000. Total \$1,447,300.

Leo XIII did not mention Pius IX in his coronation speech, and the same act provokes much unfavorable comment. According to the priests, Leo is a fine looking man, with more gentle features than were possessed by his illustrious predecessor.

The municipal elections throughout the State of New York have shown Republican gains, and Tilden will soon be heard to say that the loss is not his, but belongs to the people at large. And if they will submit, &c.

Congress is hopelessly behind in the work of the present session, and the indications are favorable for a prolonged session. We hope the Texas Pacific bill may pass before adjournment.

Trade in town during the past week has been better than during the week preceding. This most welcome improvement is due principally to the roads being passable for travel from every quarter.

Further Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners.

The Commissioners are Fully Satisfied with their Work.

The report of the Grand Jury, and especially the recommendation to the County Commissioners that they demand of the Sheriff certain amounts which they deem to have been illegally paid to him by the county on account of over charges on his bill, being under consideration, it was ordered that the Auditor bring in the bills allowed by the County Commissioners for the past year, whereupon the same were fully and carefully examined in connection with the Grand Jury report. The Commissioners find on examination that some of the bills were not as fully itemized as they should have been to enable persons who were not familiar with the transactions to which they referred to fully understand them, but at the time of their allowance they were fully understood by the Board and are so at the present time.

The first items complained of in the bill of the Sheriff is for extra mileage in serving subpoenas in town. The Grand Jury complain that more than one mileage is charged. For example: a subpoena is issued commanding that the Sheriff forthwith summons A., B. and C. residing at or near the depot; the Sheriff goes over for the purpose of serving the subpoena, and is able to find A. and B., but C. is away from home and is not expected to return for an hour; the Sheriff returns to the Court-house and makes return of the subpoena, and afterwards returns to subpoena C. In this case the Sheriff is obliged to make two separate trips, and properly charges the county therefore, whereas if the Sheriff could have subpoenaed the three persons named in the subpoena on one trip only one mileage would have been chargeable.

In other cases the persons to be served were, not found at home and the Sheriff has been obliged to travel beyond the residences of the party or make a separate trip in order to secure attendance. For example: the first charge complained of in the Sheriff's bill is Jan. 12th; an over charge of \$2.50 for subpoenaing six witnesses in the case of the State vs. Kelly. We find by examination of the subpoenas and returns in the case they show that separate subpoenas were issued and that the Sheriff made separate trips by order of the Court to obtain the attendance of the witnesses and was properly entitled to the \$3 charged and allowed by the Board. The same explanation is applicable to other items complained of as an overcharge for subpoenaing witnesses in Reno. That in many cases the witnesses or jurors were not at home and the Sheriff was obliged to make two trips for the sake of obtaining the attendance of the person required in which cases he properly charged the amount of mileage actually traveled. The item referred to by the Grand Jury in the Kelly case for subpoenaing witnesses at Pyramid, for which three mileages are charged, and allowed by the Board of \$41.40.

On the trial in case it came to the knowledge of the Atty. for the State that Eben Williams, residing at Pyramid, would be a very material witness in said case, and a subpoena was placed in the hands of the Sheriff for immediate service. Subsequently thereto, after the departure of the Sheriff, the attorney for the defense discovered the absence of two witnesses on their behalf, who had been duly subpoenaed, but failed to attend in obedience to the command of the subpoena, whereupon two bench warrants were issued and placed in the hands of the Sheriff, who whereupon sent other deputies. During the trial a severe snow storm was raging, which had blocked the roads, and the sheriff was obliged to send two saddle horses to bring in the defaulting witnesses. These matters were fully explained to the Board at the time of the allowance of the bills, and the Board then thought and still do think that the bills were correct.

The Grand Jury complain of several items of extra mileage charged by the Sheriff in March last. As there is no specification in regard to the persons for whom the same was charged we are unable to determine to what items the Grand Jury referred, we have, however, carefully examined the March bill presented by the Sheriff and find it to be correct.

From the Sheriff's bill of April last there was deducted by the Commissioners \$50 for extra mileage before the same was allowed, which makes the bill correct. We find, on careful inquiry, that much of the so-called extra mileage complained of are accounted for by reason of the Sheriff being obliged to make extra trips, or to travel beyond their actual place of residence of persons required to be summoned, either as jurors or witnesses.

The bills allowed the Sheriff in September, October and November were re-examined and found correct. Some of the "extra" mileage occurred by reason of the Sheriff charging mileage where the parties resided in California, though he is not strictly entitled to mileage outside the limits of this State, yet when their attendance is thus secured we believe that in justice the Sheriff should be allowed his mileage.

Under the head of extra horse hire, etc., complained of also conveyances and railroad fares for prisoners, we state, that when the Sheriff has a war-

rant for the arrest of a person charged with a crime he must serve it immediately and without delay, and all expenses necessarily incurred in the execution of the orders of the Court are incidental thereto. The mileage and amount allowed by law for service is the compensation to the Sheriff, from which he pays his own traveling expenses and the expense incurred in executing the order. Guarding, feeding and conveying a prisoner to the Court from whence the order issued are an additional charge, and in our opinion the payment thereof is just and legal.

The Jury complain under the head of "Luxuries for the County Jail": Tobacco \$11.50, washing 35 75, pulling tooth for Maggie Hart 2, bottle bitters for Rover 1, work on Court-house yard 15, shoveling snow from Court-house 24, Postoffice envelopes and stamps 3, piling wood and fixing gate 5, work on well 40, books for Sheriff's office 51 20, blankets and mattresses 98 50, spring cot bed 5, two three-quarter mattresses 14, tacking down rug in Court-room 1 50, files and filing saw 1 25.

Section 3, page 399, vol. 2, of the Compiled Laws of Nevada provides in substance, that the Sheriff shall have the custody of the jail and of the prisoners therein, and shall furnish all necessary sustenance, bedding, clothing and food, for the prisoners committed to his custody; and the County Commissioners are hereby required to allow him, out of the County Treasury, all necessary costs and expenses thereof.

In regard to the bill allowed for washing, \$35 75, many of the prisoners that are brought to jail come covered with vermin and dirt. Thrown together and entirely left to themselves, the jail, and eventually the entire Court-house would soon become untenable for anything but vermin. The Sheriff, so far as practicable, has the prisoners do their own washing, but the cleaning and washing of blankets and other heavy articles of clothing had necessarily to be done on the outside, and we thought at the time of the allowance of said bill and still think that the same was necessarily incurred and a proper charge against Washoe county.

In regard to pulling tooth for Maggie Hart, two dollars, and bottle of bitters for Rover, common humanity demands that every prisoner should have and receive necessary medical attendance. Rover was under sentence of death and was suffering in health, and bitters were obtained by medical advice, the charges were just and necessary.

In regard to shoveling snow from the Court House, we state that during the heavy snow storm in the Winter of 1876-77 the Court House was heavily covered with snow, and the roof was in danger of breaking in. The same was shoveled off by order of the Board, made before the same was done. A number of persons were required to promptly perform the labor, and the amount charged is reasonable and just.

In regard to the charge for work on the well—\$40—we state that the well in front of the Court House had become dry; the walling thereof had to be taken out in order to sink it deeper. This was done by prison labor, but the rebuilding of said wall required skilled labor, such as the jail could not furnish. The charge for the same was reasonable and just and the work was ordered by the Board of Commissioners.

In regard to the other charges of "Luxuries" we draw attention to the law referred to and submit the same.

The Grand Jury says that there was paid to indigent witnesses in Kelly case, Feb. 7, 1877, \$279. This is decidedly erroneous. The only witnesses in that case who received any fees were as follows: Eben Williams of Pyramid City, \$20; W. DeCamp of Carson City, \$17; total, \$37. The balance of said sum of \$279 was expended as follows: In the case of the State of Nevada against Joseph Williams, a number of witnesses residing in O'nean, Humboldt county, were subpoenaed by the Sheriff of the county of Washoe, this being less than the Sheriff of Humboldt could do it for. Defendant also was there arrested.

The witnesses attended on behalf of the State before the Grand Jury, 9th January, a. d. 1877, and an allowance for their actual expenses was made by the Court—being \$152; and in the case of Webster, Esq., receiving three persons arrested by the Sheriff of the County of Washoe, and found by the Court as the law directed, \$279, as stated.

In addition to this sum made discretionary allowance to W. L. Knox for defense for a charge of larceny and Monahan for a charge of burglary, \$60; and in the Reno District Court, one trial in St. Paul District Court and for services before Board of Prisoners the sum of \$625, and for expenses from Humboldt county, \$65, which are charges against the last county; and \$100 allowed Julia making the total sum of discretionary allowances \$1,722 50 instead of \$3,485 75, as stated in the Grand Jury Report.

We find the fees of all the Justices and Constables in the county to have been \$4,099 75, as shown by the books of the County Auditor, and not the sum of \$6,000 as claimed by the said Grand Jury Report.

In regard to the charges made against the District Attorney for advertising claims before the Board, we know of no case where he has advertised any claims further than to give

his legal opinion as to the correctness of bills when asked for by this Board.

In regard to the allowance of \$50 to Captain Johnson, a good Indian, the facts are as follows: During the heavy snow of last Winter the Indians were suffering extremely for want of food; several persons had, on different occasions assisted them, and a petition signed by a number of heavy taxpayers presented to this Board praying for a reasonable appropriation to them. We neither then nor now know of any legal objection to grant this relief. It relieved the wants of the Indians, probably prevented their stealing from the whites in order to live, and we see no occasion to regret our action.

The Grand Jury complain of this Board allowing the Constable and of his charging illegal fees for railroad fare of prisoners. The same were at the time of their allowance by us considered as correct and proper charges, and on a re-examination thereof we are fully satisfied with our action in the matter.

We find on a re-examination of the Sheriff's bills as allowed, that some slight errors have crept into them, but not exceeding \$21 against the county. On the other hand, we find that the Sheriff was entitled to receive from the county, in the single case of the State of Nevada against Frank La Point, for bringing prisoner into Court during the arraignment and trials of said cause, \$49, which sum was not charged in the bill, and the same can be said in relation to other cases; but we venture the assertion that there has been no business transacted in Washoe county of like magnitude and nature with less amount of error.

In regard to the charge of money improperly advanced by T. K. Hymers on account of indigent sick persons and for the purpose of sending paupers to their homes out of the county, and deemed by the Grand Jury as a matter of liberality, we would say that no money has ever been advanced by Hymers or any other member of this Board without its having first been considered and agreed upon by us as being for the best interest of the county.

The report of the Grand Jury states that the Commissioners have transacted \$70,000 worth of business in six days. This statement is simply incorrect. The records show that the Commissioners were in actual session twenty-nine days, and in addition thereto they have at all times given attention to county matters whenever deemed necessary to do so.

The extra doctor fees referred to as having been allowed for indigent sick, \$487 50, were necessarily incurred in cases not included in the contract this county has with its physician—were extreme cases, and the expense could not be avoided.

In regard to the extra counsel fees allowed by the County Commissioners in the prosecution of important cases, being a total amount of \$400, we state the employment of extra counsel was urged upon us by prominent citizens and taxpayers; that the law gives us that right. The services faithfully were rendered, and the amounts charged therefor are just, and in our opinion reasonable, and we do not regret our action in the matter.

In conclusion we state that the Grand Jury speaks of the increased expenses of Washoe county and compares the same unfavorably with previous years. To this we would answer that the criminal and civil business of the courts in that time has been nearly if not quite double that of any previous year. This is partly owing to the increase in population and general business; partly to the facilities afforded by the railroads in bringing criminals and vagrants in our midst, and partly to the hard times that always bring with them an increase of crime. Over these things we have no control, but we hope, as every good citizen must hope, that there may be less crime and criminals to prosecute, and that the return of prosperity may also bring with it the sunlight of reform, and that the county, State and General Governments may have less occasion to prefer felonious charges against its citizens, and the expenses of our county may be materially lessened.

In view of the fact of the report and recommendations of the Grand Jury it was ordered that the foregoing report be spread upon the minutes.

The money was counted in the Treasury, and found to be correct, there being in the Treasury \$21,807 75, which agrees with the Auditor's report, also \$522 02, which was paid on the 2d. Total in Treasury, \$22,359 77.

Board adjourned to meet April 1st, A. D. 1878 at 10 A. M.

ROLL OF HONOR.—The following is the roll of honor of the intermediate department, Miss E. Emery, teacher: Frank Lee, 98; Marcus Johnson, 96; James Budden, 95; Lollie Raphael, 95; Albert White, 98; Hartly Upton, 94; Bennie Lee, 94; Eliza Gamble, 97; Annie Becker, 98; Julia Menke 94; Elsie Conkey, 95; J. Gooding; L. Colwell, 98; John Jacobs, 97; Oundee Palmer, 97; Emma Vosburg, 99; Mary Puckley; Emma Hammond, 94; Jennie Mermer, 96; Hattie Higgins, 95; Mah Miller, 95.

Miss E. M. EMERY, Teacher.

rdi team yesterday afternoon

Reno ran into Mr. Riggins' wagon, damaging the latter the extent of about \$60.

The Long Bond Bill.

Full Text of the Bill as passed by the Senate Wednesday.

Be it enacted, etc. That in lieu of that amount of 4 per cent. bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the Act of July 14, 1860, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue a sum not exceeding \$100,000,000 in coupon bonds of the United States, of the denominations of \$25, \$50 and \$100, and of equal sums of each of said denominations, redeemable in coin fifty years from the date of issue, and bearing interest payable semi-annually at the rate of 4 per centum per annum; and said bonds shall be exempt from taxation in like manner as those in place of which they are to be issued.

Sec. 2. That said coupon bonds shall be made payable to the order of the person who shall pay the money therefor; and the name of such person, or his or her assignee, or of any subsequent assignee, and his or her residence, shall be registered as owner of such bond, in like manner as if the same was a registered bond; and such coupon bonds shall be transferable only by assignment, duly acknowledged before and certified under the seal of a Clerk of a State Court of Record, or Federal Court, or United States Commissioner, which assignment shall also be executed in the presence of two subscribing witnesses; and such assignment may also be made leaving the name of the assignee blank; and when so made in blank and executed as hereinbefore provided, said coupon bond shall be transferable by delivery in like manner as if payable to bearer.

Sec. 3. That coupons attached to said bonds shall be payable either in United States legal tender notes, or in coin, at the option of the United States, and the same shall be paid at any of the Sub-Treasuries or money depositories of the United States, or at any National Bank. And it is hereby made the duty of each of the National Banks to pay said coupons upon presentation, without charge, and remit the same to the Treasury for redemption; but said National Banks shall only be required to do so upon production of the proper bond to which the coupon presented shall have been attached.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary shall keep said bonds for sale at different Sub-Treasuries, National banks and money depositories of the United States, and shall dispose of the same at par and accrued interest, for coin, or for United States legal tender notes at their nominal value; and such legal tender notes shall all be reissued, and the proceeds and coin received for such bonds shall be applied to the redemption of outstanding bonds of the United States which are redeemable and bear the highest rate of interest of such bonds.

Sec. 5. That the provision of sections 3704 and 3705 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, authorizing the issue of another bond in room of any registered bond lost or destroyed, are hereby made applicable to bonds to be issued under this statute, but only in case of loss or destruction thereof before execution of assignment in blank thereon.

A MARRIAGE AT THE INTERNATIONAL.—*Virginia Chronicle:* A young couple arrived by the lightning express this morning and registered at the International Hotel as W. Doan and wife. They were assigned to room 48, but had no sooner reached it than the young man inquired of Mr. Luce, chief clerk, the whereabouts of the County Clerk's office. Being directed there, he went at once and applied for a marriage license for Wallace Doan and Nellie E. Corbett, both of Boca, California. He then returned to the hotel, while J. P. McFarland, the County Clerk, sought out Parson McGrath, and at half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon the twain were made one flesh in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. McFarland. The latter then retired, and shortly afterwards the following dispatch, signed by the principals, was wired to Boca: "The job is done; turn things loose." The happy man is a brother of L. E. Doan, of the Boca brewery.

Cowie has secured bail in Virginia City with John Young Jr. and George Lammon as sureties. One dollar to one apple that Ah Chuey's case is forgotten without a proper recognition of the services which sent him to Bodie. Breen was said to be a prominent candidate for Sheriff, and it is possible that he may be prosecuted on that score if upon no other.

ROLL OF HONOR.—The following are the names of the pupils on the roll of honor of the Wadsworth public school for the month ending March 5th: Carrie Raphael, 97; Albert Lieve 92 5; Gussie Raphael, 91; Cora Ferguson, 86 5; Arthur McPherson, 86; Jennie McPherson, 85; Elihu Proctor, 85; Eugene Lieve, 85.

FRANCIS G. BUTLER, Teacher.

The Union Pacific.

New York, March 6.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, resolutions were adopted acknowledging the necessity for a sinking fund to provide for the final payment of the Government debt, and expressing a willingness to anticipate the debt upon any basis submitted by the Government that is not a menace to the present or future prosperity of the road. They declare that the company is not justified in accepting any sum in excess of \$1,000,000 in yearly payments to the sinking fund; such sums to include all claims, annual or otherwise, now made by the Government, and the Board of Directors is advised not to accept any settlement that fixes the sum in excess of this amount. The Board of Directors are requested to form a voluntary sinking fund that will ultimately provide for the principal and interest of the Government debt, the semi-annual contributions to it not to exceed \$1,000,000. Some of the stockholders declare that the action of the Government in the dealings with the Company for the last two years was unjust and unreasonable, and that while the Company had carried out their contract with the Government, the latter had failed to keep equally good faith with the road.

The annual report for 1877 shows the gross earnings, exclusive of the Omaha bridge, to be \$12,473,203; operating expenses, including taxes, \$5,273,421; leaving as the surplus earnings, \$7,199,782. Total interest and dividends disbursed, \$6,224,710. The funded debt of the Company has been decreased \$78,000 during the year. \$229,470 have been expended for new construction. The Company has on hand, still unsold, 10,764,947 acres of land.

The Coming Peace Conference.

St. Petersburg, March 6.—It is regarded as settled that only the treaty powers will take part in the congress, although minor powers will be allowed to bring their views under notice. The *Agence Russ* states that Germany and Austria have consented to the proposal for a congress of the chief Ministers of the Powers to be held at Berlin. The assent of the other Governments is expected. Prince Gortschakoff is much better and will go to the Congress.

VIENNA, March 6.—Unless fresh and unexpected difficulties arise the congress will probably meet in Berlin between the 23d and 25th instants.

LONDON, March 6.—A correspondent at Berlin says that in consequence of the reiterated request of Russia, Bismarck will probably consent to preside over the congress at Berlin, if England agrees to be present.

A Paris dispatch states that M. Waddington, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will certainly attend the congress at Berlin.

DUEL, AND WHY?—The first warm days of Spring are always dull. Then it is that the change in temperature almost puts one half asleep. Business is done in a half indolent manner. All work is gone to and done in a way which makes the laborer say by his actions: "I would enjoy being idle for a few days, if you please." This Spring fever has settled upon our little town and produced such marked soporific effects that men are too sleepy to make the fractional part of an item for the papers. The effect may be like unto that of a man with a full attack of nightmare who has been heavily dozed with some strong opiate. He fancies a huge medusa has fastened its long tentacles about him, and yet he slumbers unconscious of ill, by reason of this strange morpheic Spring fever. Much abused reader, don't slight us in these lazy days. If you have anything of the slightest interest, come to our and your own relief. Tell us anything, take us anywhere, but be faithful and honest to us, and our best efforts will go to repay your kindness.

Edward D. Knight, one of the pioneer journalists of San Francisco, has gone to press for the last time. Mr. Knight had earned the editor's epitaph, "Genial and poor."

The C. P. pay car stole quietly out of town Wednesday night with treasure for the waiting employees at Ogden. It will give the C. P. employees at this point a call in a few days. Silver perhaps trade dollars will then circulate for a few days.

A Lucky Throw.
How a Man Won a Thousand Dollar Horse.

[From the New York Sportsman.]
The following good story was lately recited to us by a gentleman, who assures us that if it has ever been published he has never seen it. It is said to be thoroughly characteristic of the hero, who will at once be recognized by old residents of the great city of St. Louis. Old Bob McB. was a famous breeder and a lover of the horse. Once upon a time (about twenty years ago) it happened that he needed a certain large lump of money, and the most expedient way to get it was by disposing of some one of his many fine horses. But the spirit of speculation would not, even in his emergency, permit him to part with the horse in the usual "mumdrum style," as he called it, and he determined to raffie the animal. The horse was valued at \$1,000 and Old Bob placed the chances at \$10 a piece, it thus requiring 100 chances before the raffie would be complete.
The scene of the affair was a famous saloon, and the resort of many army officers going to and returning from the plains. The first night after Old Bob had perfected the details of his little speculation, he was challenged in the bar-room by an officer of very bluff manners, who inquired what he had there? Bob replied, in no way pleased at the manner of salutation, to the effect that it was a raffie for a horse, but managed to keep down his "bile" and asked the officer if he would take a chance. The officer "allowed" he would, and handed over the \$10. Presently the officer demanded when the d-n raffie was going to come off, anyhow? "Why," replied Old Bob, beginning to lose all restraint, "you're the first and only man, so far, that's taken a chance. But," continued Bob, "if you want to raffie so d-n bad, come ahead. I'll take the other ninety-nine chances." They went to work at the dice-box, and Old Bob impetuously demanded first throw. This was willingly acceded to, and the result of his three casts was a seventeen, an eighteen and sixteen—total fifty-one. This was an astonishingly high throw, and the officer determined to try his luck at once and end the uncertainty. To the astonishment of all present he threw fifty-three, which nearly caused his opponent to break a blood-vessel. Old Bob now hopelessly and mechanically went to work. Throw after throw was made, but it was of no use, and Old Bob could never touch fifty-three.
The officer next morning rode off on the horse, and thanked his lucky stars for the grand cast which had made him the possessor of a splendid charger for \$10. Of Bob's rage the writer does not speak. He refused to drink with the officer, and went away cursing his own precipitancy and the blind luck of some people. The story is based on an actual occurrence.

A German Theologian.

Professor Lahn enters in a light cloud of blue smoke that goes out to meet him as the door opens. He ambles up to his desk and turns upon us a plump face, naturally red, but flushed by climbing two flights of stairs to an overripe strawberry color; plants himself against the blackboard with hands folded under his coat-tails, and shuts his eyes—or they shut themselves; it is difficult for him to keep them open. He talks fast and vehemently, swings back and forth, carelessly craning the chalk-marks from the blackboard with his broadcloth, and opens his mouth widely to the embarrassment of his only tooth. He looks altogether, with his red, chubby face, like a dissipated cherub. It is a favorite amusement with the American students to see the Professor search for his pocket testament. He wants to make a reference to the original. His eyes are shut as usual. Suddenly, without any previous intimation of what he is about to do, he strikes his finger nervously against the left breast of his coat, to sound the pocket—no book. Then the right pocket more excitedly—no book. Then he strikes both hands alternately against his coat-tails—without success. In nervous desperation he thumps his trousers' pockets—in vain. He pauses a moment to reflect, and then institutes another search in the reverse order, and more carefully, trousers, coat-tails and breast-pockets. All the time we can see his book lying beside his manuscript on his desk. Although he looks troubled and annoyed, he has not opened his eyes yet. Suddenly it occurs to him, and his troubled features assume their natural look of cherubic serenity as his eyes rest for a moment on the stray volume and then close again in peaceful meditation. It is a thing of almost daily occurrence, and affords excellent diversion to foreigners generally, yet the sober-minded Germans do not appreciate the drollery of it in the least. But the Professor's mind is strong, facile and clear, as his body is gross, awkward and tubbish. It is astonishing how essential a spirit will sometimes consent to take up its residence in a body like his. I have seen here in Germany the genius of metaphysics keeping house in a structure dedicated to the beer God Gambrinus, and perfectly at home.—Sunday Afternoon for March.

The Philadelphia Mint issued the first batch (\$250,000) of the new silver dollars Thursday.

Ben Wade's Last Sickness.

A correspondent of the New York Times, who recently visited the sick-room of Hon. Ben Wade, writes:
From Dr. Tuttle I learned much of the case that is interesting. The Doctor is sure that the fever was on him some ten days before he took to his room, but no persuasion could keep him from his daily walk so long as he could command the necessary strength. The tenacity with which he clung to the command over his body has been curiously illustrated. On several occasions, until recently, he has got out of bed, and, finding that he could stand but not move, has consented to be helped back again. Even yesterday he moved himself back and forth in bed, and turned himself over without assistance. He has been enabled to keep so long against the wasting effects of the fever (it is twenty-two days since he took to his bed) by the fact that he could regularly take and digest some slight nourishment, such as gruel, beef tea, and occasionally a few raw oysters; but yesterday there were alarming symptoms of a failure in the tone of the stomach—alarming because, though slight, the end would follow very quickly upon the inability to take food.
It is the impression of Dr. Tuttle, also, that the break in Mr. Wade's system dates from the Cincinnati Convention of 1876. The fatigue and the heat were so much for him at that time, coupled with the interest which he took in the subsequent campaign, that he has never been as well since. I am assured—though not by Dr. Tuttle—that Mr. Wade was well himself aware of this fact, and that, while he would never have begrudged giving the few years of life left to him to the cause he loved so well, yet he was fain to confess at times that the result hardly justified the sacrifice.
The Long Bond bill passed the Senate March 6th. These bonds are intended for investment of the savings of the people.
Congress is hopelessly behind hand with its business, and the longest session within reasonable memory is confidently predicted.

BOCA! BOCA!

Granite Saloon
AND LODGING HOUSE.
Commercial RowReno, Nevada.
(Next door to Masonic Building.)

Boca and Sacramento Beer,

KEPT IN ICE.
Fine Lunches prepared, of SWISS, CURESE, LEMBURGER, and other delicacies.
The Celebrated Aunshener beer from St. Louis, kept in the finest condition.
Sacramento and Boca bottled beer delivered in any part of the city, at \$2 per dozen.
Come around and refresh yourself.
The finest brands of LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
Wholesale and Retail.
6-221f GEORGE BECKER, Proprietor

Great Reduction in Prices

OF THE CELEBRATED
Waters & Sons' PIANOS AND ORGANS!
OF NEW YORK.

6 Different Styles of Organs.

Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.

I AM prepared to furnish grand, square and upright pianos at the following prices:
Grand Square, \$350, \$400, \$450, to \$500, according to quality.
Upright, \$250 to \$350, according to quality.
Grand, \$500 to \$1200, according to quality.
Organs from \$120 to \$400.
Second Hand Pianos (very little used), \$250 and upward.
WM. N. KNOX,
Agent for Waters & Sons.

\$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$25 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$30 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$3 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-71y

J. C. HAGERMAN

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

Wines,

Liquors,

Cigars,

Tobacco.

Orders for HAY, POTATOES and other Ranch products by the car load or smaller quantities, promptly filled at the LOWEST MARKET RATES!

MASONIC BUILDING,

Corner of Commercial Row and Sierra Street.

3-21f RENO, NEVADA.

QUEEN'S

Prescription and Family

DRUG STORE.

THE BEST OF

MEDICINES

AND

Toilet Articles,

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

R. E. Queen,
West Side Virginia Street, Reno.
1-51f

FANCY VARIETY AND

MUSIC STORE.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
FINE FRENCH CANDIES,
Toys, Fancy Articles, Musical Instruments,
THE LATEST SHEET MUSIC.

PIANOS FOR RENT OR SALE.

Agents for Steinway, Webber, Chickering and Steadman Pianos.
Stationery, Books, Cards, Cutlery,
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.
In a word, anything and everything you want can be found at

C. J. Brookins & Co.'s.
Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada.
8-81f

WESTERN HOTEL.

PLAZA STREET, NEAR SIERRA, RENO.

J. D. SHAW, Proprietor.

Board & Lodging per week, \$7.

" " " " day, \$1.

Single Meals, 25 Cents.

Lodging, 25 and 50 Cents.

A BATH ROOM CONNECTED

WITH THE HOUSE.

THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY overhauled and all its apartments put in excellent order for the accommodation of guests.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. D. SHAW.

M. J. SMITH,

Blacksmith & Wagon Maker.

SIERRA STREET,

Reno, - - - Nevada.

ALL KINDS OF WAGONS AND Carriages made to order.

Repairing Neatly Done.

Shoeing a Specialty!

If you don't know me come and get acquainted. M. J. SMITH, 7-191f Sierra St., next to Truckee Stables.

J. L. McFARLIN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Quartz, Freight and Farm

WAGONS.

ALL KINDS of Carriages, Spring Wagons, Buck Boards and Sulkies made and repaired.
Hard Wood and Iron Axles
For Sale.

All Kinds of Shoeing Done

—BY—

WM. DAVIS,

FORMERLY OF RENO, AND LATE OF VIRGINIA CITY.

Give us a call and we guarantee satisfaction.

A LARGE STOCK OF

STUDEBAKER WAGONS

On hand and for sale. Also

Studebaker 'uggies of all Kinds.

Sierra Street, Reno, Nevada.

(Opposite Masonic Hall).
11-171f-5-19

RENO LUMBER COMPANY.

CHARLES COURTNOIS, JOHN BOYD.

Courtnois & Boyd,

Sash, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings, Rustic Siding, Feather Edge Siding, Dressed Flooring, Dressed Lumber, Door and Window Frames, and Wood Turning.

BEADSTEPS, CRIBS, AND LOUNGES.

Orders Promptly Filled.

SCREEN DOORS & WIRE CLOTH

Cheap Wood.

PINE Wood sawed into stove lengths and delivered for \$7 00 per cord. Cedar wood \$7, and mountain mahogany for \$8 00 per cord. All kinds sawed and delivered. Wood sawed in any part of Reno in lots not less than 10 cords, for one dollar per cord.

Special attention given to

FANCY STYLES OF DOORS.

4-51f

W. SANDERS, A. C. NEAL

SANDERS & CO'S

Furniture Store

Is now established in the

Odd Fellows' Building,

Corner of Virginia and Second Streets, Reno.

—DEALERS IN—

Furniture and Bedding,

Coffins, Caskets, and Under-

takers' Goods, Flower

Pots, &c., &c.

Agents for Champion Bee Hives and Honey Boxes. 5-151f

HYMERS & CHISM'S

Truckee Livery, Feed and

Sale Stable.

Corner Sierra and Second Streets, Reno.

HORSES,

BUGGIES, and

SADDLE HORSES

TO let, and Horses boarded by the day, week or month. Terms to suit the times.

We also have attached a Large Hay Yard, with good stables. Also corrals for loose stock, well watered.

HEARSE TO LET.

4-171f

X. X. X.

TALLMAN & MARSH,

MANUFACTURERS OF A. J. KANE'S

X. X. X. Bleaching Soap,

Challenge the State to produce a soap bearing any comparison to it in quality. It is warranted to do A No. 1 Washing

WITHOUT RUBBING.

Or injury to the finest fabrics, (if the directions which accompany each bar are strictly followed), or money refunded.
Factory near Iron Bridge, Reno. 12-26

BRONCO WOOD YARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN engaged in the Wood Business for years, represents that he has improved and perfected his facilities for cutting and transporting large quantities of wood to his

YARD AT BRONCO.

Offered to Consumers

AT THE LOWEST RATES BY THE CAR LOAD.

Address: **A. M. Wickes,**
Bronco, California.

13-91f

FARMERS' STORE

THE FARMERS

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION,

CORNER VIRGINIA AND SEC.

OND STREETS,

RENO, NEVADA.

Will offer to the public from and after this date,

At Lower Rates than any other

Store in the State of Nevada

—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF—

Groceries,

Provisions,

Hardware,

Glassware,

Tinware,

Crockery,

Liquors and Tobacco,

And everything that is usually kept in

a First Class Store.

WE ALSO KEEP ON HAND

JOHN CAHLAN,

MANAGER.

Reno, April 14, 1877-4f

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION issued out of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, in and for Washoe County State of Nevada, duly attested on the 30th day of January A. D. 1878, to me directed and delivered on the 30th day of January, 1878, upon a judgment recovered in said court on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1878, in favor of E. L. Bridges, Plaintiff, and against the Buckeye Gold and Silver Mining Company, Defendant, for the sum of Six Hundred, Four and 23/100 (\$604 23/100) Dollars with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum till paid, together with Forty-two and 75/100 (\$42 75/100) Dollars, costs and disbursements at the date of said judgment, and accruing costs, payable in U. S. gold coin, I have levied upon the following described real property, to-wit: All the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to 1500 feet of mining ground lying and being on the Armstrong Ledge, in the Pyramid Mining District, Washoe County, State of Nevada, and generally known as the Buckeye Mining Company's mining ground, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the northern boundary of the Segregated Monarch Mining Company's claim, in said district, and running thence in a northerly direction 1500 feet to the south boundary of the Blaisdell mining claim, in said district. Also three hundred (300) feet on each side of the center of the ledge for working purposes, with the whim and all singular, the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any-wise appertaining.
Notice is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of Feb., 1878, Between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., to-wit: at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, in front of the Court House door, in said Washoe County, State of Nevada, I will sell at public auction all the right, title and interest of said Defendant in and to the above described property to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in U. S. gold coin, to satisfy said judgment, costs and accruing costs.
A. R. LAMB, Sheriff.
By Wm. H. Young, Deputy.
Dated January 28, 1878.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1878, at the same hour and place.

A. R. LAMB, Sheriff.

By Wm. H. Young, Deputy.
Dated February 20th, 1878.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Second Judicial District of the State of Nevada, in and for the county of Washoe.—The State of Nevada sends to E. B. Blaisdell, greeting: You are hereby required to appear in an action commenced against you as defendant, by J. S. Shoemaker and others, in the District Court of the Second Judicial District, in and for the county of Washoe, State of Nevada, and answer to the complaint therein within ten days after the service on you of this summons (exclusive of the day of service), if served in said county, or twenty days if served out of said county, but within said District, and in all other cases forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the possession of a certain parcel of land situate in the county of Washoe, State of Nevada, known and described as lots 7 and 8 in block 1 of the Nevada North Addition to the town of Reno, county and State aforesaid, together with the building and appurtenances thereon, of which he alleges he was owner and entitled to the possession on the 11th day of November, 1876, and of which you ousted him and ever since withheld to his damage, in this withholding in the sum of \$300, and also to recover the rents and profits thereof in the sum of \$500, all of which will more fully appear from the complaint which is on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Reno, in said county. And you are further notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.
In testimony whereof, I, P. B. Comstock, Clerk of said Court, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, this 20th day of January, A. D. 1878.
Thos. E. Hayden,
Atty. for Plaintiff. 1-5

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

FOR WATER DITCH COMPANY.—Location of principal place of business, Reno, Nevada. Location of works, Washoe County, Nevada. Notice.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 7, levied on the 18th day of January, 1878, the several amounts as opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:
Names No. of Cert. Shares Amt.
D. W. Bryant..... 24 \$35 00
Geo. B. Hill..... 1 20 00
B. P. Dodge..... 4 5 00
S. Conner..... 1 10 00
James Sullivan..... 1 10 00
Pat J. Kelley..... 1 10 00
W. P. Van Meter..... 4 5 00
Henry Orr..... 38 75 00
And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 18th day of February, 1878, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at L. W. Lee's stable, Sierra street, Reno, Nevada, on the 16th day of March, 1878, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.
M. GULLING, Secretary.
Reno, February 18-1d.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Second Judicial District, County of Washoe, State of Nevada.
Estate of LEONARD C. SAVAGE, Deceased.
Pursuant to an order of the above entitled Court, notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Executor of the above named estate of Leonard C. Savage, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor, at her residence, south of the Truckee river, Glenbrook, in the County of Washoe, State of Nevada.
KATIE SAVAGE,
Executrix of the Estate of Leonard C. Savage, deceased.
Dated March 2d, 1878.
Boardman & Varian, Attys for Executrix.

CAUTION NOTICE.

JONES & KINKAD GOLD AND SILVER Mining Company. Sale Notice.—This is hereby cautioned against purchasing the following described stock of the Jones & Kinkad Gold and Silver Mining Company, as the same was sold for Assessment No. 5, this 7th day of March, 1878.
In whose name No. Certif. Shares.
J. S. Wheeler..... 180
E. W. Calk..... 75
Mrs. J. V. Peck..... 119 100
By order of the Board of Trustees.
L. C. BATCHELDER, Secretary.
Reno, March 7th, 1878.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Buckeye G. & S. Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, (Court House) at Reno, on TUESDAY, MARCH 12th, 1878, at 2 P. M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
J. A. S. BOWKER, Secretary.
Reno, Feb'y 8, 1878.

RENO WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Do Not Overwork Your Minds.

Dr. Ordronaux, State Commissioner in Lunacy, in his conference with the Board of Appointment about the Blackwell's Island Asylum, was asked why there was a rapid increase of insanity in this city. He replied:

"It is greatly due to the aggregation of people in metropolitan centers, where business rivalries are very intense. In those centers it is found that the vitality of a system after a generation or two is diminished, and the children of unhealthy parents come into the world predisposed to insanity. We seem to be reproducing in this respect the state of things which existed in Nineveh and Babylon."

It is a dreadful picture that Dr. Ordronaux draws. Is the great mental activity required by the rushing, driving business to this city really leading to a generation of lunatics? We have at hand this pertinent passage from a sermon by Professor Swing, of Chicago:

"A grain dealer found, a few years ago, that his mind was being transformed into a sense of wheat. As the eye is the sense of light, and the ear of sound and the tongue of taste, so he had displaced all these by a new sense—a sense of wheat. He rose early to learn the latest quotations East, he sat up late at night to figure at the margins of that last or next million bushels, and of wheat he dreamed, and amid it he ate and attempted to talk. All else began to disappear from the world; literature, religion, friendship, amusement, were all flying out of the window, while wheat was coming in at the door."

The grain dealer, Prof. Swing, says he saved himself from insanity by limiting his hours of business to four a day, and occupying his mind during the rest of his waking time with thoughts of something else than grain. The remedy is good but difficult to be applied. It is easy enough for a manual laborer to forget his work when he is through with it for the day, but mercantile and professional men find it harder. The mind is less controllable than the body, for it refuses to rest when it is wearied; yet much may be done by an effort at mental discipline in this direction, as anybody can prove by thorough trial.

After leaving your store or office, avoid thinking of your business until you return to it on the morrow. Do not take home the abstract manner that shows you to be working hard in the time that belongs to rest. Do not sit in places of amusement looking vacantly at the performance, but neither seeing nor hearing it. It is better to sleep in your pew in church than to be seemingly listening to the sermon, while your mind is exclusively occupied with plans for Monday. Indeed, sleep is about the best test of your mental health, unless you have softening of the brain. If you can sleep dreamlessly eight hours every night, you are in no immediate danger of going insane.—*New York Sun.*

One of the latest stories about the Pope is that one day, while walking for exercise near the Porta Pica, he came upon a beautiful young English lady who was out sketching, attended by a maid. The latter went to the Pope for his blessing, and carried back a message that his Holiness would gladly give his hand to be kissed to her young English mistress. "Indeed," said that lady, with a toss of her heretical head, "I think my hand better worth kissing than his." The Pope, who had approached unseen and overheard this speech, laughed gently, and said, to her great confusion, "That is perfectly true; but you will allow an old man to bless you, nevertheless."

The good ladies connected with a charitable association in Cincinnati determined that it would be a decided aid in the replenishing of their treasury if they could succeed in having Henry Ward Beecher lecture for their benefit. They negotiated with the bureau which controls the movements of this star of the rostrum, and were delighted to know that the services of the preacher could be had. Not content with simply advertising the affair the ladies worked late and early in personally selling tickets. The house was filled. When the balance sheet was drawn it showed:

Paid Beecher.....\$200
Paid bureau controlling B.....200
Net benefit, deducting expenses.....55

When Abraham Lincoln was a poor lawyer, he found himself one cold day at a village some distance from Springfield, Illinois, and with no means of conveyance. Seeing a gentleman driving along the Springfield road in a carriage, he ran up to him and politely said: "Sir, will you have the goodness to take my overcoat to town for me?" "With pleasure," answered the gentleman. "But how will you get it again?" "Oh, very easily," said Mr. Lincoln, "as I intend to remain in it." "Jump in," said the gentleman, laughing, and the future President had a pleasant ride.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines' last plan is to build, when she comes into her fortune, a mammoth hotel at Washington for Congressmen and their families. Rates of board to be very low, so that Representatives can have no excuse for leaving their families at home; no boarder is to be out after a certain hour, and none may attend a place of amusement except in the presence of his spouse.

Mail Contracts for Nevada.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Post-office Department to-day made the following awards of contracts for carrying mails in Nevada, during the term of four years, commencing the first day of next July. The contracts must be executed and filed in the department before June 1, and all certified checks received with bids, whether successful or unsuccessful, will be held by the department until the performance of the contract shall have been commenced:

V. H. Pease, of Kansas, is awarded contracts for the following routes: From Reno to Susanville, \$4,330; Carson City to Aurora, \$7,340; Elko to Mountain City, \$7,840. George Allmire, of San Francisco, secures the routes from Aurora to Independence at \$2,899, and from Dayton to Belleville, \$1,700. William M. Hill, Aurora to Columbus, \$7,500; Winnemucca to Paradise Valley, \$440. J. M. Peck, Wadsworth to Stillwater, \$768; Austin to Ellsworth, \$788; Belmont to Belleville, \$1,388, and Elko to Bullion \$488. M. V. Nichols, Hamilton to Eberhardt, \$581, and Hamilton to Treasure City, \$420. H. W. Hite, Battle Mountain to Austin, \$7,300; Elko to Eureka, \$4,433, and Eureka to Pioche, \$15,300. W. B. Morris, Hamilton to Duckwater, \$720. P. E. J. Travis, Battle Mountain to Galena, \$1,340. J. R. Miner, Austin to Belmont, \$2,088, and Ruby Valley to Sprucemount, \$472. Joseph Evans, Wells to Hamilton, \$5,700. O. J. Salisbury, from Willow Ranch, California, to Reno, Nev, \$3,425.

The following was published in the Washington Tribune March 1st. The Director of the Mint to-day telegraphed the Carson City and San Francisco Mints to discontinue the coinage of gold and subsidiary silver. The work on dies is being rapidly pushed at Philadelphia, and Linderman says by the middle of April the mints will be coining the new dollar at the rate of 3,500,000 monthly. The President manifested no surprise to-day at the disposition of the Silver bill, but to one gentleman whose quizzed him he remarked that Congress seemed in indecent haste. The United States Treasurer hopes to pay the salaries of members in silver next month. They will each receive twenty-five pounds of silver if he does so.

Bayard Taylor was married twenty years ago to a charming German lady. He has an only daughter just about entering womanhood. It has been the ambition of his later years to write a life of the poet of whose greatest work he is the greatest translator. But the need of daily labor for a livelihood has denied him the time. The Berlin mission will furnish this; and thus the appointment of the genial journalist and man of letters, our republican poet-laureate, is a contribution to literature no less than to diplomacy.

All admirers of Thackeray will be glad to learn that the publication of the long-remembered "edition de luxe" of his works is to be commenced by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. in June next. It is understood that only a limited number of copies will be printed. This addition will be in twenty-two volumes, large super-royal 8vo. The whole of the original illustrations—both the steel plates and the large and small wood cuts—will be printed on real India paper, while new illustrations by eminent artists will be added.

Burdette writes to the Hawkeye that he overheard a conversation in a car between a young man and a young woman on theology. He gathered from the young man's remarks that he believed Colonel Ingersoll made the world in six days and rested on the seventh. "It is, however, a mistake," adds Burdette. "Ancient manuscripts have recently been discovered from which it appears highly probable that the world was here several months before Colonel Ingersoll happened."

Mrs. Hooper quotes a remark made by a French marquis during the later days of the Empire, when asked if he knew a certain wealthy American gentleman who was then giving very superb entertainments, to which the very "flur des pois" of the Parisian aristocracy was invited. "Know him?" answered the marquis, shrugging his shoulders, "well—not exactly—I eat at his dinners and I danced at balls—that is all."

The House Committee on Pensions has decided adversely to the petition of Dr. Mary E. Walker, who now gets a pension of \$8 50 per month and wants it increased to \$24. The committee say that, although she was a contract surgeon during the latter part of the war, she was never regularly in the service.

General News Items.

Independence mine at Tuscarora has levied an assessment of fifteen cents per share.

A great rush has commenced from Victoria, British Columbia, to the recently discovered gold quartz mines in Cariboo.

There were sixty-nine failures in New York in February. Aggregate liabilities, \$2,658,598; assets placed at \$695,000.

The Senate in Des Moines, Iowa, yesterday morning, after a vote of 41 to 4 against decapitation of criminals, passed the bill restoring capital punishment, the vote being yeas 28, nays 19.

On the 22d of February, Ione City, Nye county, was enlivened by a small fight and a few poor shots. One man named Jones received a flesh wound in the thigh. The shooters, Twohig and Fitzgerald, were arrested.

A fast freight line has been started from Carlin to Tuscarora. The Carlinites claim to have the shortest and best route from the railroad to Tuscarora, but this is hotly disputed by the Battle Mountain people.

The Bodie Standard says the new steamer on Walker Lake commenced her regular trips February 16. She crossed the lake in three hours. This will be a grand thing for freighters, as it saves about forty-five miles of sandy road.

A Vienna dispatch of March 1st says negotiations concerning the conference proceed slowly, but Austria's resolution to bring about its meeting is unshaken, and it will probably meet in spite of the present apathy of the Powers on the subject.

The St. Petersburg Golos says: Typhus fever is increasing rapidly among the Russian troops in Roumania. All the Roumanian railway carriages are infected. It is absolutely necessary for the army in Turkey to return by sea and not through Roumania.

The public debt statement for February shows a decrease in the debt for the month of \$2,250,337, and the following balances in the Treasury: Currency, \$2,690,765; special fund for redemption of fractional currency, \$10,000,000; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$28,555,000; coin, \$131,318,156, including coin certificates, \$48,456,000; outstanding legal tenders, \$348,618,025.

The Cabinet met March 1st and discussed the necessary action to be taken to carry out the provisions of the Silver bill. Secretary Sherman is to put the mints to work promptly and industriously, and Secretary Evans will at once open correspondence with Governments of countries composing the so-called "Latin Union" and such other European nations as the President may deem advisable, inviting them to join the United States in a conference to adopt common rates between gold and silver for purposes of establishing the use of bi-metallic money and securing the fixity of the relative value between these metals.

Wonderful to him who has eyes to see it rightly in the newspaper. The advent of a weekly journal is as that of a strutting theater on whose stage, narrow as it is, the tragedy, comedy, and farce of life are played in little. Behold the whole huge hearth in little brown paper wrapper! Look! deaths and marriages, notices of inventions, books, lists of promotions, of killed, wounded and missing; news of fires, accidents, of sudden deaths, and as sudden poverty. The hand holds the ends of a myriad invisible electric conductors, along which tremble the joys, sorrows, wrongs, triumphs, hopes and despairs of as many men and women everywhere.

Howe, the famous British animal painter, was a straitforward, bluff, kind of man, laying himself open, in his brusqueness, to complaints for which he cared nothing. On one occasion Howe's bell rang, and the servant being out, the artist answered the door himself. A gentleman there presented himself as a person of great dignity and importance, and eyeing Mr. Howe with a mixture of inquiry and contempt, asked, "Are you Mr. Howe, the Brute painter?" "Yes sir," answered Howe, very blandly, "yes sir. I fancy you will be wanting your portrait taken—step in."

A Lieutenant of the Russian Navy has recently patented a substance for the preservation of metals. It bids fair to be very successful, and has, after a long series of experiments, been adopted by the Ministry of Marine in that country. By applying this material to the surface to be protected, and then covering it with a coat of ordinary paint, it becomes absolutely insensible to moisture.

American Punch.

"What will the present year bring forth?" asks an exchange. Bring Fourth of July, of course.

Why is the money you are in the habit of giving to the poor like a new born babe? Because it's precious little.

It is dangerous for one to climb his family tree too high, for he is very apt to get among dead and decayed branches.

"An' sure, it's aisy enough to build a chimney," said O'Rourke; "ye howld one brick up an' just slip another one under it."

Found.—"I meant to have told you of that hole," said a gentleman to his friend, who was walking in his garden, stumbled into a pit of water. "No matter," said his friend, "I have found it."

Mike was asked if he believed in second love. "Faith, an' I do!" said he. If you have a pound of sugar, isn't it sweet? And when that is gone, don't you want another, and isn't that swate, too?"

"Young man, what's the price of this silk?" asked a deaf old lady. "Seven shillings" was the reply. "Seven shillings?" exclaimed she. "I'll give you thirteen." "Seven shillings, ma'am, is the price of the silk," replied the honest shopman. "Oh, seven shillings!" rejoined the lady sharply; "I'll give you five."

A copy of the Cardiff Mail informs us that much bad blood has been stirred up among the Welsh newspapers by the discussion upon the meaning of the word "Llaurfawrlyglo-gertysilogogogoch." Are there any Welshmen in this vicinity who have sufficient etymological lore to enable them to throw light on this simple and unpretending expression?

A young woman in Belfast, Me., has a passion for killing cats. She shuts the victim in a room, watches her chance to catch it by the hind legs gives it a swing, and dashes its brains out.

Col. Ingersoll's humble admission that he could have improved on the universe if he had been consulted is the dictum of a truly great mind. Not many such men come to this lower sphere, and we ought to perpetuate his memory by erecting a colossal statue of him in pure brass. He reminds us of the French infidel who, standing under an oak tree and looking at a gourd vine, said that if he had been spoken to about the matter he would have advised the Almighty to put the gourd on the oak tree and the acorn on the gourd vine. Just then an acorn fell and hit him in the cranial region, where people's brains are situated, when they have any. It was lucky for him that the acorn was not a gourd, and for once, and only once, he admitted that things are better as they are. The Colonel, however, differs from the Frenchman, and persists in thinking that the universe won't be quite perfect until his great brain is permitted to make suggestions. We believe in fair play, and suggest that the honors be divided between the Colonel and George Francis Train. If the world could only be persuaded to adopt the highly intellectual propositions of these gentlemen, dethrone the Almighty and accept the rule of the two mightiest thinkers of any age, we are well assured that something would happen at once.—*New York Herald.*

CHINESE SLAUGHTER.—The number of people who have been killed during the Chinese rebellions and wars is awfully enormous. During the past rebellion in the Northern Provinces the aggregate is estimated among the millions. These Chinese atrocities are of the most horrible description. At Manas, a town in Kashgar, the Chinese troops recently massacred 15,000 men, women and children with the most appalling outrages. A robber chief, who routed the Government forces, is said to have massacred 600,000 helpless victims in one day, and in a few days afterward he butchered 400,000 females. He was not long after shot by one of his own men. These figures, are so enormous as to seem incredible, and make one suspect that they love to extol even their barbarism by means of Oriental exaggeration.

Why should not this nation declare Abraham Lincoln's birthday to be a national holiday? If Washington was the one who led the nation on to victory and helped to form it, Lincoln was the one who, aided by the gallant Grant, Sherman and Sheridan preserved it. The Father and the Preserver of the country—why should not the latter be honored as he deserves, and, if not equally with the former, at least commensurate with his merits and services!—*Sacramento Bee.*

Mrs. Somerville, learned as she was, did not disdain feminine occupations. She was once observed to be in a fit of deep abstraction, and when asked by a gentleman who greatly admired her talents what was the subject which engaged her; to which, greatly to his disappointment, she replied,—speaking, as she always did, with a broad Scotch accent,—"I was just thinking about a new bonnet."

Last year there were published in England 3,049 new books and 2,046 new editions, and 481 American publications were imported. As usual theology leads with 455 books brought out—fiction, with 446, being second.

Stanley says the African cannibals have no baby shows. In fact, the babies have no show at all there.

War Notes.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch from Gallipoli, dated Wednesday, says: The Turkish Minister of War orders the Governor of the Dardanelles to prevent any more men-of-war, whether British, French or Austrian, from entering the Sea of Marmora.

A Pera telegram, dated Thursday, says: The Porte is fully prepared to sign the treaty of peace except the clause concerning the iron-clads, on which Russia is likely to insist, and hence the signing of the treaty is expected on Saturday.

A St. Petersburg correspondent has reason to believe that Russia is disposed to come to amicable arrangements regarding the straits, but irritation at England's supposed design to form an offensive alliance with Austria is increasing.

An Athens dispatch of the 1st inst. says the inhabitants of Mount Olympus have risen and declared for union with Greece. Five hundred and fifty volunteers from Greece have joined them, with two steamer cargoes of rifles.

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Touch.....6.....6.....6.....6
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